NEWPORT MERCURY.

Published for ANN BARBER, opposite the BRICK-MARKET.

1 *Dol.* 50 *Cts. per Ann.*] SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1805. [*No.* 2233.

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MARY GIBBS,
GEORGE GIBBS,
WALTER CHANNING, } *Executors.*

Newport, March 16, 1804.

THE Executors to the estate of GEORGE GIBBS, deceased, request all persons who are indebted to said estate, to apply within three months, at the Counting-house of GIBBS & CHANNING, and adjust the same; as after that period, the unadjusted demands, will be placed in the hands of Attornies to settle.

Newport, January 1st, 1805.

Just Landed and for Sale by
WILLIAM CROOKE,
FIFTY Boxes of fresh Raisins—and
15 Casks of fresh Figs.
Newport, Jan. 18, 1805.

FOWLING PIECES.

TWO Boxes English Fowling Pieces, just imported from London, for sale, by
WALTER CORNELL.
No. 106, Thames-Street.
N. B. A beautiful assortment of Brass Andirons, just received.
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WILLIAM C. BAEN,

Respectfully informs his Friends and the Public,

THAT he contemplates taking a Partner in Trade the ensuing Spring; but previous to that time wishes to dispose of his present Stock, which is now offered at a very little more than first Cost.

☞ Elegant plaid CALICOES, at 2s. 3d. and Carpets, at 5s. 9d. per yard.
Newport, January 4, 1805.

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER

HAS FOR SALE,

BARCELONA Brandy.
Best Holland and American Geneva.
New-England Rum.
Twenty Casks New Rice.
Russia Duck.
Sewing Twine, and
Fresh superfine Flour.
Newport, October 26, 1804.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber is the surviving Executor to the estate of ELIZABETH MILLER, late of Newport, deceased, (and is duly qualified according to law).—All persons having demands upon the estate of the said *Elizabeth Miller*, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same; and all those indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to
WILLIAM ENGS.
Newport, Nov. 6, 1804.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JOHN BOURS, jun.

Has just received in addition to his former assortment, the following GOODS, all of which for Cash will be sold cheaper than they can be purchased in Newport, viz.

BEST superfine black and blue Cloths.
Second do. of all colours.
Middling do.
Mixed of every quality.
Cassimeres and coatings.
Best superfine swansdowns.
Best rose blankets.
Hunter's cord—for pantaloons.
Durants and calimancoes.
Rattinet and wildbores.
Cambric muslins.
Laced cambricks.
Coloured muslins.
Superfine chintz and calicoes.
India cottons of every quality.
Fine India tamboured muslins.
Silk and cotton cords and tassels.
Camel's-hair Shawls, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, Nov. 2, 1804.

SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,

Has for SALE, on Commission,

TWENTY Pipes Geneva.
20 hogsheads St. Croix Rum
60 hogsheads New-England Rum
10 hogsheads good Retailing Molasses.
300 bushels old Corn.
200 quintals Scale-Fish.
50 barrels prime Beef, put up in the best manner for shipping
100 barrels Prime and Mess Pork.

A L S O

Sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different parts of the town; and a quantity of Sheep and Hogs for shipping.

L I K E W I S E

Any quantity of Mahogany Furniture, of the newest fashion, on reasonable terms.

Also a quantity of ship and cabin Bread.
Newport, November 23, 1804.

FOR SALE,

At the office of the Newport Mercury,

A GENERAL assortment of School-Books; among which are, Murray's English Reader; do. English Grammar; Daboll's and Pike's Arithmetic; Morse's Geography, abridged; Alden's and Webster's Spelling-Books; Dictionaries; Testaments, &c. &c.—Also an assortment of Stationary, among which are, Writing-Paper of different kinds, by the ream or single quire; Dutch Quills of the best kind; Slates and Slate-Pencils; Writing and Cyphering-Books; Copy Slips; Wafers; black-lead Pencils; best Dutch Sealing-Wax; Ink-Stands; Ink and Ink-Powder; Playing-Cards; Pen and other Knives; red Morocco Pocket-Books, &c. &c.—Also for Sale as above, Seamen's Journals; and an assortment of Account-Books; BONNET-PAPER of the best kind, by the dozen or single sheet.—Likewise a great variety of Children's Books, &c. &c.

REMOVAL.

S. SHUMWAY & CO.

Have removed their Hat-Store, to the Store next South of WM. MOORE, jun. & Co *near the Ferry-Wharf, where they have this Day opened,*

A FRESH and fashionable assortment of HATS, many of which are of a very superior quality, and all at prices uncommonly low. *Newport, Oct.* 6, 1804.

MEIN & ROGERS

HAVE FOR SALE,

At their Store, Head of Banister's Wharf, Thames-Street,

JAMAICA Rum per hhd.
Amsterdam Geneva per pipe,
Spanish Brandy per ditto,
Cognac ditto per ditto,
Tar per barrel.
Flour (superfine) per barrel,
Coffee, W. I. and Bourbon, best quality,
Madeira and other Wines per quarter cask.
Imperial, Hyson, young Hyson, Hyson Skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas, per chest.

Also, a general assortment of Groceries, wholesale and retail at the lowest prices, and a large assortment of Crockery and Glass Ware.

N. B. A consignment of Trunks and Paper-Hangings.
Newport, June 1, 1804.

RELIEF TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

DR. COOLEY'S VEGETABLE ELIXIR, OR COUGH DROPS.

Secured to him by the (United States) Patent.

A Remedy, far exceeding every other yet used, for Consumptions, Asthmas, Spitting of Blood, Coughs, Shortness of Breath, and every other species of disease to which that organ of life the lungs, is perpetually exposed.

Complaints of the lungs have always been considered the Opprobria Medicinæ, (or reproach to the art of physic); and it has long been a desideratum in Medical Science, that a remedy might be devised, to check this outlet to human life. The many thousands which yearly fall a sacrifice to this insidious disease (Phthisis Pulmonalis, or Consumption of the Lungs) has ever since my acquaintance with diseases (which is almost thirty years) so excited my commisseration, that a large share of my time has been employed in investigating the cause and cure of it; and from my most unremitted attention and constant research, I have the happiness to proclaim to the world, that in my Vegetable Elixir, a speedy, safe, and effectual remedy, is generally to be had. It is needless for me to dwell too long on the praises of this medicine; those who use it, will be immediately convinced of its superior virtues, in dispelling every distressing symptom in the complaints above enumerated:—Those hectical heats will in a few days be allayed, the night sweats will disappear, the cough diminish rapidly, and the patients who, previous to the use of this medicine, were panting for breath, and fast approaching to dissolution, will find themselves resuscitated in the most unexpected manner. So wonderful has been the relief, that, to express their gratitude, frequent solicitations have been made to have their testimonies made public, of the unrivalled virtues of this medicine: Those who experience its benign and salutary effects by a short trial, will need no other recommendation.

It is not pretended that this medicine will cure every disease to which suffering humanity is liable, as is the case with most patent medicines: Diseases, which are as completely opposite as an acid and an alkali, they will assert, are all to be cured by one simple remedy. Such weak impositions have with much propriety brought most patent drugs into disrepute. But the Vegetable Elixir is calculated for one class of diseases only, viz. those to which the lungs are exposed; and I need not observe, that they terminate in consumptions.—The precursors or harbingers of this hitherto intractable malady (until the discovery of the Vegetable Elixir) are spitting of blood, pains in the breast and sides, coughs, difficulty in breathing, and a great number of complaints, which slender and delicate constitutions are so frequently labouring under, which if attended to immediately on their commencement, will easily be obviated, and those in the last stages will be much alleviated, and many of them effectually cured.—75 cents a bottle—for Sale, in Newport, by *James Taylor*, and *Charles Peke*; Warren, Dr. *H. M. Bass*; Bristol, Dr. *Gideon Bailey*.—Where also may be had, Dr. Rawson's *celebrated Bitters, Itch Ointment*, and *Worm Powders*, *Thompson's* celebrated *Tooth Paste*, for the Scurvy in the Teeth and Gums, and for whitening and preserving the Teeth—*Lee's* [illegible] *Windsor Balsam*.—Hinckley's Remedy for the *Piles*, &c. &c.

From the TRENTON FEDERALIST.

"SHUT THE DOOR!"

AT this season of the year, a few remarks on the subject of the above quotation, may not be inapposite. Much inconvenience and great mischief frequently result, from what are termed trifling errors; and although no very *serious* evil has ever arisen, to my knowledge, from the *neglect* which so frequently requires this *command*, still it cannot be denied, that in the aggregate, much vexation and real inconvenience result from it. It often excites, besides *disagreeable feelings*, *hard scolding*, and sometimes *wicked swearing*. It irritates and vexes—it makes us peevish and cross.

It is indeed of no trifling consequence, in a cold winter's day, to have one's door kept open for a third or fourth part of the time; and more especially, when that door directly communicates with the "wide world." More cold air is admitted in *five* minutes, than can be expelled in two hours. Hence we are compelled to a greater consumption of firing, and experience the loss of comfortable feelings.

The *sum* of *good manners*, is to do nothing unnecessarily which is disagreeable to others. Yet how often, at this season of the year, is this rule violated, in neglecting to "shut the door."

John Slovenly often comes to my house, on errands; but let the weather be ever so cold, *John* must stand, with the door half-way open, until he has delivered his message, and received an answer——so if we are comfortably warm when *John* makes his appearance, we are sure to be uncomfortably cold ere he leaves the house. *Solomon Bashful* is another plague in winter weather. *He* too must always stand with the door open, till his business is accomplished—evidently for the purpose of securing a *retreat*, in case of *attack*. Ask *Solomon* to come to the fire, and *shut the door*—"No, thank ye, I an't cold, I'm going in a minute," is all you get out of *Solomon*; and as for *Betty Glibtongue*, she always begins her longest tale, when she is *going*, and with the door half-open, talks us into a fit of the ague before the latch is brought to the ketch, and her tongue between her teeth. *Jack Lasy* has a mortal aversion to shutting any door after *him*. He must do his business, and then if it be not too much *trouble*, when he goes out, *Jack* will "*shut the door*"—or, you may shut it after him—plague on such folks in *cold weather*.

Again—my boy *Tom*, (till I learnt him better) was in the habit, if a stick of wood, or pail of water, was to be brought in, of constantly leaving the *door open* till the thing was accomplished. *Tom* thought himself warmer out of doors, if he could but see his way *clear* into the house again. *Betty*, whether her business was down stairs or up in the garret, must also have the *door open*; for it was comforting to her, if she was cold, to reflect that the rest of the family were in a fair way of being so too: and even my good wife, *Jemima*, now and then (not often though) makes a *slip* in this way; but as I took her "better for worse," it is neither prudent nor becoming in me to say much on *this particular*.

Indeed, Messrs. Printers, as you may well suppose from what has been said, I have had sorry times of it in *cold weather*. It is true, of late, I have effected considerable reformation within my own jurisdiction; but the world still goes in the old way, and as I have much to do with it, and it with me, I have ample cause, with the rest of my neighbours, of complaint, and am often compelled to cry out "shut the door!"—"shut the door."

This subject may be thought a trifling one by some, to lecture the world upon, in the public papers: but I mistake, if the *majority*, at this time, do not *feelingly* join me, and often cry out "shut the door"—a plague on ye, "shut the door."—On *this* subject I think it high time to call the *thoughtless* and *impudent* to an account. In our *houses of public worship* (especially since it has of late become fashionable, to be running in and out during the whole time of service) as well as in our *private dwellings*, this too common mark of ill-breeding is becoming more and more observable. It is *shameful conduct*, let it be practised by whom it may; and it highly behoves heads of families and teachers of youth, to impress upon the minds of those over whom they have controul, and (upon their own minds too) the gross impropriety of the *neglect* here complained of. The eradication of this trait of bad manners will be of more benefit to the community, than all their *antic capers*, learnt at a Dancing-School in the space of an age.

A FRIEND TO GOOD MANNERS.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WINTER SESSION.

BOSTON, JAN. 21, 1805.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

A QUORUM of both branches of the General Court having assembled on Thursday last, and the Committee, appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, reported that he would meet the two Houses on the next day, his Excellency, agreeably to assignment, and accompanied by the usual officers, appeared before the Legislature, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I MEET you with much satisfaction at this time, as I am persuaded that, from a continuance of harmony in the several branches of Government, the business of it will be conducted with advantage to the public, and with ease and convenience to those who are employed in its administration.

In the course of the session, you will have leisure maturely to consider those subjects which were postponed at the close of your first meeting. Permit me again to recommend to your revision the arrangement of the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court established by the late act making further provision in the judicial department. If that arrangement is found to be impracticable or inconvenient, you will undoubtedly make the necessary amendments.

The Secretary will lay before you the return of the Militia of the Commonwealth which I have received from the Adjutant-General, with a letter from him, stating some local inconveniencies which have arisen under the existing militia laws. He will also deliver to you the Quarter-Master General's return of the ordnance and military stores belonging to the State.

The Major-Generals of several divisions of the militia have informed me, that in the late reviews it appeared that the regiments and corps composing the several brigades, had improved in all the essential points which constitute a well-regulated militia;—that their arms and equipments were in better order than at any former period, and that with few exceptions they had good cloth uniforms; this latter circumstance being voluntary, and not required by law, is peculiarly meritorious.

There can be no necessity, Gentlemen, of recommending to you the advancement of the various interests of the Commonwealth; your time will be devoted to this object, in attending to the requests of individuals, and removing any just grounds of complaint; in affording suitable encouragement to every species of useful industry, and in supplying, as far as you are able, whatever is deficient in our present system of legislation. While you thus consider yourselves as deputed to watch over the public interest; while you support the just claims of our fellow-citizens, and gratify their reasonable expectations, you will merit, and probably retain their respect. But in whatever manner your services shall be estimated by others, you will have the satisfaction which arises from the consciousness of doing good.

We have associated with our fellow-citizens to preserve our rights, by supporting Republican Governments;—in doing this, we are all equally and deeply interested. When the Constitution of the United States was first proposed many good men doubted of the fitness or sufficiency of its provisions. But such important benefits have resulted from it, and such confusion and discord would follow from a separation of the States, that probably few, or none of the people, are desirous of that event.

The Constitution of this State unites us still more closely, for our common safety and happiness. It is founded on the basis of equal liberty, and its value does not appear to be lessened in the estimation of the people, by the experience of more than twenty years: our country flourishes in peace and wealth, and we may be thought, from these favourable circumstances, to be out of the reach of danger. But when we see other Republics disgracefully renouncing the fruit of their sufferings and exploits, and tamely submitting to the controul of Masters, we ought at least to reflect on the causes of their fall, and consider of the means by which we may be guarded against a like degradation.

It will, I think, be agreed that knowledge and virtue in the body of the people, are essential to the support of a free government.—Without them, we should readily submit to any artful Usurper. The first settlers of this State, aware of their importance, adopted every expedient in their power to promote them; and so long as we preserve an unspotted

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"SHUT THE DOOR!"

AT this season of the year, a few remarks on the subject of the above quotation, may not be inapposite. Much inconvenience and great mischief frequently result, from what are termed trifling errors; and although no very *serious* evil has ever arisen, to my knowledge, from the *neglect* which so frequently requires this *command*, still it cannot be denied, that in the aggregate, much vexation and real inconvenience result from it. It often excites, besides *disagreeable feelings*, *hard scolding*, and sometimes *wicked swearing*. It irritates and vexes—it makes us peevish and cross.

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Again—my boy *Tom*, (till I learnt him better) was in the habit, if a stick of wood, or pail of water, was to be brought in, of constantly leaving the *door open* till the thing was accomplished. *Tom* thought himself warmer out of doors, if he could but see his way *clear* into the house again. *Betty*, whether her business was down stairs or up in the garret, must also have the *door open*; for it was comforting to her, if she was cold, to reflect that the rest of the family were in a fair way of being so too: and even my good wife, *Jemima*, now and then (not often though) makes a *slip* in this way; but as I took her "better for worse," it is neither prudent nor becoming in me to say much on *this particular*.

Indeed, Messrs. Printers, as you may well suppose from what has been said, I have had sorry times of it in *cold weather*. It is true, of late, I have effected considerable reformation within my own jurisdiction; but the world still goes in the old way, and as I have much to do with it, and it with me, I have ample cause, with the rest of my neighbours, of complaint, and am often compelled to cry out "shut the door!"—"shut the door."

This subject may be thought a trifling one by some, to lecture the world upon, in the public papers: but I mistake, if the *majority*, at this time, do not *feelingly* join me, and often cry out "shut the door"—a plague on ye, "shut the door."—On *this* subject I think it high time to call the *thoughtless* and *impudent* to an account. In our *houses of public worship* (especially since it has of late become fashionable, to be running in and out during the whole time of service) as well as in our *private dwellings*, this too common mark of ill-breeding is becoming more and more observable. It is *shameful conduct*, let it be practised by whom it may; and it highly behoves heads of families and teachers of youth, to impress upon the minds of those over whom they have controul, and (upon their own minds too) the gross impropriety of the *neglect* here complained of. The eradication of this trait of bad manners, will be of more benefit to the community, than all their *antic capers*, learnt at a Dancing-School in the space of an age.

A FRIEND TO GOOD MANNERS.

Massachusetts Legislature.

WINTER SESSION.

BOSTON, JAN. 21, 1805.

GOVERNOR's SPEECH.

A QUORUM of both branches of the General Court having assembled on Thursday last, and the Committee, appointed to wait on his Excellency the Governor, reported that he would meet the two Houses on the next day, his Excellency, agreeably to assignment, and accompanied by the usual officers, appeared before the Legislature, and delivered the following

SPEECH.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

I MEET you with much satisfaction at this time, as I am persuaded that, from a continuance of harmony in the several branches of Government, the business of it will be conducted with advantage to the public, and with ease and convenience to those who are employed in its administration.

In the course of the session, you will have leisure maturely to consider those subjects which were postponed at the close of your first meeting. Permit me again to recommend to your revision the arrangement of the terms of the Supreme Judicial Court established by the late act making further provision in the judicial department. If that arrangement is found to be impracticable or inconvenient, you will undoubtedly make the necessary amendments.

The Secretary will lay before you the return of the Militia of the Commonwealth which I have received from the Adjutant-General, with a letter from him, stating some local inconveniencies which have arisen under the existing militia laws. He will also deliver to you the Quarter-Master General's return of the ordnance and military stores belonging to the State.

The Major-Generals of several divisions of the militia have informed me, that in the late reviews it appeared that the regiments and corps composing the several brigades, had improved in all the essential points which constitute a well-regulated militia;—that their arms and equipments were in better order than at any former period, and that with few exceptions they had good cloth uniforms; this latter circumstance being voluntary, and not required by law, is peculiarly meritorious.

There can be no necessity, Gentlemen, of recommending to you the advancement of the various interests of the Commonwealth; your time will be devoted to this object, in attending to the requests of individuals, and removing any just grounds of complaint; in affording suitable encouragement to every species of useful industry, and in supplying, as far as you are able, whatever is deficient in our present system of legislation. While you thus consider yourselves as deputed to watch over the public interest; while you support the just claims of our fellow-citizens, and gratify their reasonable expectations, you will merit, and probably retain their respect. But in whatever manner your services shall be estimated by others, you will have the satisfaction which arises from the consciousness of doing good.

We have associated with our fellow-citizens to preserve our rights, by supporting Republican Governments;—in doing this, we are all equally and deeply interested. When the Constitution of the United States was first proposed, many good men doubted of the fitness or sufficiency of its provisions. But such important benefits have resulted from it, and such confusion and discord would follow from a separation of the States, that probably few, or none of the people, are desirous of that event.

The Constitution of this State unites us still more closely, for our common safety and happiness. It is founded on the basis of equal liberty, and its value does not appear to be lessened in the estimation of the people, by the experience of more than twenty years: our country flourishes in peace and wealth, and we may be thought, from these favourable circumstances, to be out of the reach of danger. But when we see other Republics disgracefully renouncing the fruit of their sufferings and exploits, and tamely submitting to the controul of Masters, we ought at least to reflect on the causes of their fall, and consider of the means by which we may be guarded against a like degradation.

It will, I think, be agreed that knowledge and virtue in the body of the people, are essential to the support of a free government.—Without them, we should readily submit to any artful Usurper. The first settlers of this State, aware of their importance, adopted every expedient in their power to promote them; and so long as we preserve unimpaired

ed the institutions which have been transmitted to us by the wisdom of our ancestors, and retain their purity of manners, and the lessons which they inculcated, we may hope to be exempt from the vicissitudes to which other nations have been exposed.

Religious principles and institutions are necessary to all Governments, and especially to Republics. The teachers of religion, of whatever denomination they are, by their moral instructions, may have much influence in upholding the order of society, and regulating the conduct of the people;—their offices would, therefore, be of great importance, even if they had no higher objects in view.—But all nations have expressed a reverence for the Deity, and have united in the belief, that some mode of worship is necessary, to obtain his favour.—Within a few years, indeed, an experiment has been made, by the people of *France*, of renouncing Religion; but we have now seen the tendency and termination of their system.

To enumerate the institutions established by our ancestors, might be thought superfluous; many of them, and particularly those which related to education, are still maintained, and we every day experience their beneficial effects. May their posterity, not only preserve their institutions, but practice their manners and virtues!

It is often said, that most of the Republics which I have referred to, were conquered by their more powerful neighbours, and that our remote situation from *Europe* ensures the safety of our governments. Perhaps these observations are not so correct as we are inclined to believe. Free States are in much greater danger, from their own depravity, than from external enemies. The vices, disorders, and divisions, in former Republics, have, in all cases, occasioned their ruin. It will be difficult to find an instance, where a free and civilized people have been conquered, who had not degenerated from that virtue, by which their liberty was established. When they are surrounded by other nations, they consider them as watching, to take advantage of their folly and weakness; this reflection operates as a constant check upon their disorderly passions. If an invasion is threatened, and any public spirit remains in the people, they lay aside private animosities, and unite for their common defence:—In this manner the apprehension of danger from abroad, has in numberless instances prevented contention at home. Our distance from Europe, will be a fortunate circumstance, if we can be at peace among ourselves; it lessens the probability of foreign invasion, though it may encrease the danger from internal feuds.

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Thursday, January 10.

The committee to whom was referred a remonstrance and petition of the representatives of the freemen of the territory of Louisiana, was discharged from the further consideration thereof, and the remonstrance and petition were referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, relative to the amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana.

Friday, January 11.

A message was received from the President of the United States notifying that he had approved and signed the act declaring Cambridge in the state of Massachusetts to be a port of delivery.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that the President approved and signed the act dividing the Indiana Territory into two parts, which originated in the Senate.

Also, that the Senate had passed the bill amendatory of the act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels.

Mr. Winston informed the House of the death of his colleague, Col. James Gillespie, from North-Carolina: whereupon a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Winston, Holland, Wynns, Dickson and Winn, to superintend the funeral: and it was unanimously resolved that the house will attend the funeral, and that they will testify their respect for the deceased by wearing crape on the left arm for one month. Adjourned.

Saturday, January 12.

The Speaker was requested to inform the Executive of the state of North-Carolina of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Gillespie. Adjourned.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Jan. 9, 1805.

WE learn, that the Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from the Navy-Agent at Naples, dated October the 30th, which however furnishes no information in addition to that previously received and published.

Other accounts give some circumstances not unworthy of notice. The letter from Commodore Barron, of the 28th September, alluded to in our last, further states, that he was preparing to attack Tripoli (without the gun and mortar-boats) with the frigates, the President, the Constitution, the Congress, and the Constellation—and that this attack would be made as soon as they had completed the repairs of the few injuries received by the Constitution in the action of the 1st September.

It appears also that Commodore Preble and Mr. O'Brien, under the impression that the gun and mortar-boats could not longer, with any prospect of success, keep the sea, directed them on the 7th September, two days previous to the arrival of Commodore Barron off Tripoli, to repair to Syracuse, on which day they accordingly left the fleet.

A letter from an officer on board the President, dated Syracuse harbour, Sept. 28th, states the following facts, which are too interesting, too illustrative of the high heroism of our seamen, and too honorable to the memory of the deceased, to be withheld from the public.

"I wrote you from Gibraltar the 13th August, and from Malta the 6th instant, since which we have been off Tripoli, and arrived here two days since. Two days previous to our arriving off Tripoli a boat was filled with 100 barrels of powder started in loose, and 300 shells; the command was given to our friend Somers, who had with him Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel, with about ten men: His orders were to get in as nigh the town and batteries as possible, and put fire to the trains; he had with him a small boat to effect his escape from the harbour, off which was Capt. Stewart in the Syren waiting for him.—When we arrived off Tripoli we were informed that he got well in, and set fire to the train; but by some accident it was supposed the train communicated to the dry-powder, before they got off a sufficient distance from the vessel.—But by an arrival here last night of a small vessel from Malta, the Captain of whom was at Tripoli at the time of the explosion, he informs, that Somers had got well in, when two gun-boats full of men were sent to board him, which they effected.—100 Tripolitans being on board of his boat, he found he must either fall into their hands, or blow himself up; he chose the latter, and with his own hands put the match to the powder, which instantly dashed to pieces the boats, and every person in them. About 100 shells fell into the town and castle; at this instant there was the greatest consternation every-where, and with 200 men I believe the castle might have been taken."

Among the brave fellows, who thus ended their days, and laid a well-founded claim to glory, where Captain Somers, of Jersey, Lieutenant Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, Midshipman Israel, of Maryland—whose names have been stated before; but which are now given with greater precision, to prevent mistakes.

The vessel blown up was a lugger of but little value, taken from the enemy.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

Attempts we understand, were made on Friday evening to set fire to the College, and to the Methodist Church in Duane street.—The trustees of the College, in consequence of the attempt to fire that building, resolved at a meeting on Saturday to appoint a watch to guard the place. It is also said that attempts were made, the same evening, to set fire to Mechanic Hall, and the brick Church.

A letter received from Washington, dated the 6th instant states, that Mr. Burr is about to make a temporary vacation of his seat in the Senate.—It is supposed that he intends to visit the State of New-Jersey to make arrangements for his trial.

January 17.

It is with pleasure we have to announce to the public, that the Insurance Companies in this city have come to the conclusion jointly to fit out the brig Ann-Maria captain Coffin, with men, provisions, and other necessaries, to cruise off the coast, for the purpose of aiding our merchantmen into port, and to succour the distressed wherever they may be found. She will probably remain out 30 or 40 days, and will sail this day. So humane an undertaking deserves the most liberal support of all who can feel for the wretched situation that many of our fellow beings must be in, from the continued inclement weather we have experienced.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I am sorry to say our political horizon again blackens—there is an appearance of war between England and Spain, and should it take place, the situation of this country will be very unpleasant.

The state of Spain is peculiarly distressing but many of its misfortunes are to be attributed to its bad government. Plague, Famine, Earthquakes, civil dissensions (in the province of Biscay) already harrass it—a foreign war threatens—public confidence is gone—its national treasury empty—its debt great—the spirits of the people broken—the manners of the great vicious—the indolence of the poor proverbial.—Such a combination of evils must inevitably lead to destruction. How little to be envied is the monarch who governs it."

January 19.

Important—The Editors of the United States Gazette, state, that letters have recently been received in Philadelphia containing information, which they believe may be depended on, that a Treaty is actually on foot between the English and Dessalines for supplies to be furnished St. Domingo from Jamaica. Drive on then with the Clearance Bill; drive on Virginia.

The mild state of the weather for the two days past, promises an amelioration of the hardships produced by the unusual severe cold experienced for some weeks back. The ice is fast diminishing and the navigation which, in the interior has been so obstructed as to prevent access to the boats, will it is presumeable, soon open and allow a full supply of wood; the want of which has been so severely felt by the poorer class of the community. The price of this necessary article which has been raised as high as 8 dollars a load, for Hickory, (that is about 24 dollars a cord) is already reduced to 4 dollars 50 cents a load. Oak which was sold at 5 dollars; was offered yesterday for 3 dollars and 75 cents.

On Friday evening of last week, two of the nightly patrole seized a black man, of very suspicious appearance at the bottom of Pine-street, and, on searching him, they found a dagger under his great coat, and a tin box containing live coals, with which it is probable he intended to set fire to some part of the city. We understand he has undergone an examination before the police, and is committed to prison.

BOSTON, January 22.

FROM SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated Nov. 8, 1804 says, "The British Minister has left this city, and there are no doubts of a war between Great-Britain and Spain."

The services which Commodore Preble has rendered to his country, and to Europe during the short period of his command in the Mediterranean, has not been suffered to

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Yesterday and this day have been principally occupied in debating the resolution for the cession of the Federal City to the States which granted it. On taking the conclusive vote, there were found to be 28 in favor of receding and 50 against it.

Thursday, January 10.

The committee to whom was referred a remonstrance and petition of the representatives of the freemen of the territory of Louisiana, was discharged from the further consideration thereof, and the remonstrance and petition were referred to the committee appointed on that part of the President's message, relative to the amelioration of the form of government of the territory of Louisiana.

Friday, January 11.

A message was received from the President of the United States notifying that he had approved and signed the act declaring Cambridge in the state of Massachusetts to be a port of delivery.

A message was received from the Senate, notifying that the President approved and signed the act dividing the Indiana Territory into two parts, which originated in the Senate.

Also, that the Senate had passed the bill amendatory of the act for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships or vessels.

Mr. Winston informed the House of the death of his colleague, Col. James Gillespie, from North-Carolina: whereupon a committee was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Alexander, Winston, Holland, Wynns, Dickson and Winn, to superintend the funeral: and it was unanimously resolved that the house will attend the funeral, and that they will testify their respect for the deceased by wearing crape on the left arm for one month. Adjourned.

Saturday, January 12.

The Speaker was requested to inform the Executive of the state of North-Carolina of the vacancy occasioned by the death of Col. James Gillespie. Adjourned.

BY THE MAILS.

WASHINGTON-CITY, Jan. 9, 1805.

WE learn, that the Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from the Navy-Agent at Naples, dated October the 30th, which however furnishes no information in addition to that previously received and published.

Other accounts give some circumstances not unworthy of notice. The letter from Commodore Barron, of the 28th September, alluded to in our last, further states, that he was preparing to attack Tripoli (without the gun and mortar-boats) with the frigates, the President, the Constitution, the Congress, and the Constellation—and that this attack would be made as soon as they had completed the repairs of the few injuries received by the Constitution in the action of the 1st September.

It appears also that Commodore Preble and Mr. O'Brien, under the impression that the gun and mortar-boats could not longer, with any prospect of success, keep the sea, directed them on the 7th September, two days previous to the arrival of Commodore Barron off Tripoli, to repair to Syracuse, on which day they accordingly left the fleet.

A letter from an officer on board the President, dated Syracuse harbour, Sept. 28th, states the following facts, which are too interesting, too illustrative of the high heroism of our seamen, and too honorable to the memory of the deceased, to be withheld from the public.

"I wrote you from Gibraltar the 13th August, and from Malta the 6th instant, since which we have been off Tripoli, and arrived here two days since. Two days previous to our arriving off Tripoli a boat was filled with 100 barrels of powder started in loose, and 300 shells; the command was given to our friend Somers, who had with him Lieutenants Wadsworth and Israel, with about ten men: His orders were to get in as nigh the town and batteries as possible, and put fire to the trains; he had with him a small boat to effect his escape from the harbour, off which was Capt. Stewart in the Syren waiting for him.—When we arrived off Tripoli we were informed that he got well in, and set fire to the train; but by some accident it was supposed the train communicated to the dry-powder, before they got off a sufficient distance from the vessel.—But by an arrival here last night of a small vessel from Malta, the Captain of whom was at Tripoli at the time of the explosion, he informs, that Somers had got well in, when two gun-boats full of men were sent to board him, which they effected.—100 Tripolitans being on board of his boat, he found he must either fall into their hands, or blow himself up; he chose the latter, and with his own hands put the match to the powder, which instantly dashed to pieces the boats, and every person in them. About 100 shells fell into the town and castle; at this instant there was the greatest consternation every-where, and with 200 men I believe the castle might have been taken."

Among the brave fellows, who thus ended their days, and laid a well-founded claim to glory, where Captain Somers, of Jersey, Lieutenant Wadsworth, of Massachusetts, Midshipman Israel, of Maryland—whose names have been stated before; but which are now given with greater precision, to prevent mistakes.

The vessel blown up was a lugger of but little value, taken from the enemy.

NEW-YORK, January 14.

Attempts we understand, were made on Friday evening to set fire to the College, and to the Methodist Church in Duane street.—The trustees of the College, in consequence of the attempt to fire that building, resolved at a meeting on Saturday to appoint a watch to guard the place. It is also said that attempts were made, the same evening, to set fire to Mechanic Hall, and the brick Church.

A letter received from Washington, dated the 6th instant states, that Mr. Burr is about to make a temporary vacation of his seat in the Senate.—It is supposed that he intends to visit the State of New-Jersey to make arrangements for his trial.

January 17.

It is with pleasure we have to announce to the public, that the Insurance Companies in this city have come to the conclusion jointly to fit out the brig Ann-Maria captain Coffin, with men, provisions, and other necessaries, to cruise off the coast, for the purpose of aiding our merchantmen into port, and to succour the distressed wherever they may be found. She will probably remain out 30 or 40 days, and will sail this day. So humane an undertaking deserves the most liberal support of all who can feel for the wretched situation that many of our fellow beings must be in, from the continued inclement weather we have experienced.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

"I am sorry to say our political horizon again blackens—there is an appearance of war between England and Spain, and should it take place, the situation of this country will be very unpleasant.

The state of Spain is peculiarly distressing, but many of its misfortunes are to be attributed to its bad government. Plague, Famine, Earthquakes, civil dissensions (in the province of Biscay) already harrass it—a foreign war threatens—public confidence is gone—its national treasury empty—its debt great—the spirits of the people broken—the manners of the great vicious—the indolence of the poor proverbial.—Such a combination of evils must inevitably lead to destruction. How little to be envied is the monarch who governs it."

January 19.

Important—The Editors of the United States Gazette, state, that letters have recently been received in Philadelphia containing information, which they believe may be depended on, that a Treaty is actually on foot between the English and Dessalines for supplies to be furnished St. Domingo from Jamaica. Drive on then with the Clearance Bill; drive on Virginia.

The mild state of the weather for these two days past, promises an amelioration of the hardships produced by the unusually severe cold experienced for some weeks back. The ice is fast diminishing and the navigation, which, in the interior has been so obstructed as to prevent access to the boats, will it is presumeable, soon open and allow a full supply of wood; the want of which has been so severely felt by the poorer class of the community. The price of this necessary article which has been raised as high as 8 dollars a load, for Hickory, (that is about 24 dollars a cord) is already reduced to 4 dollars 50 cents a load. Oak which was sold at 5 dollars; was offered yesterday for 3 dollars and 75 cents.

On Friday evening of last week, two of the nightly patrole seized a black man, of very suspicious appearance at the bottom of Pine-street, and, on searching him, they found a dagger under his great coat, and a tin box, containing live coals, with which it is probable he intended to set fire to some part of the city. We understand he has undergone an examination before the police, and is committed to prison.

BOSTON, January 22.

FROM SPAIN.

A letter from Madrid, dated Nov. 8, 1804 says, "The British Minister has left this city, and there are no doubts of a war between Great-Britain and Spain."

The services which Commodore Preble has rendered to his country, and to Europe during the short period of his command in the Mediterranean, has not been suffered to rest

...ains unnoticed or unacknowledged, even by ſtrangers; Commodore Ball, a Britiſh Officer of diſtinguiſhed merit, obſerves, in a letter addreſſed to Capt. Preble. "I beg leave to repeat my congratulations on the ſervices you have rendered your country; and the hair-breadth eſcapes you have had, in getting ſo diſtinguiſhed an example to your countrymen, whoſe bravery and enterprize cannot fail to mark the character of a great and riſing nation in a manner that will ultimately be attended with the beſt and moſt important conſequences to your country." To this we have the pleaſure of adding, that the Pope of Rome, in expreſſing his opinion of the preſent war againſt Tripoli, has declared, that the American Commander, with a ſmall force, and in a ſhort ſpace of time, has done more for the cauſe of chriſtianity, than the moſt powerful nations of chriſtendom have done for ages."

Piſcataqua Bridge Lottery.—The higheſt prize in this Lottery, *Ten Thousand Dollars*, was drawn yeſterday, againſt No. 11,318, and it is worthy of particular notice, that this ticket was ſold on *Friday Evening* laſt, at *Gilbert & Dean's* truly Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 78, State-Street; and it is alſo worthy of remark, that that evening was exactly a year ſince their former office was deſtroyed by fire. The owners are three reputable and induſtrious men belonging to this town—one a wood wharfinger, the others truckmen.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Ship Kingſton, Capt. Stevens, arrived at New-Bedford, on the 15th inſt. in 43 days from Cowes, London papers to the 24th of November have been received.—Although they are *twenty-one days* later than before received, they do not furniſh any events of much additional importance.

On the 5th of Sept. M. Talleyrand, the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, iſſued, by order of the Emperor, a very angry Circular Note, directed to *all* the French Agents, denouncing the conduct of the Engliſh Government touching the Laws of Nations, and ordering thoſe Agents to declare to the Governments with which they reſided, "that his Majeſty will not acknowledge "the Engliſh Corps Diplomatique in Europe, "ſo long as the Britiſh Miniſtry ſhall not abſtain from charging its miniſters with any agency in war." In conſequence of this arbitrary act of *outlawry*, it appears that Fouche, the French Miniſter of Police, had ordered the ſeizure of Sir George Rumbold, the Engliſh Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony, to be arreſted, and conveyed to Paris;—to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe. However, it appears by the Moniteur, of Nov. 11, that Sir George had been liberated, through the intervention of the King of Pruſſia, and had arrived in London.—It appears that this interference was very promptly exerted; and the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle places a conſiderable ſtreſs upon this act, as an evidence that Pruſſia is rouſed to a ſenſe of the dangerous tendency of the French Emperor's encroachments upon the independence and rights of the neighbouring ſtates.—The Court of Berlin, it is further *ſaid*, has communicated to the Senate of Hamburgh, aſſurances on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty of effectual ſupport, and his reſolution to maintain the neutrality of the Circle. It is underſtood that the papers of Sir George Rumbold, which were found at his country-houſe, were of no importance, his principal papers being at Hamburgh.

The Porte, it appears, has refuſed to acknowledge Bonaparte's imperial dignity.—In conſequence of which, Gen. Brune, the French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople demanded his paſſports on the 6th, and left that city on the 12th of October on his return to France. The Grand Seignior, it is ſaid, declared to the French Ambaſſador, that by virtue of a ſtipulation ſubſiſting between him and the Emperor of Ruſſia, he was bound to conſult the Emperor Alexander on the ſubject. It is ſtated, that he has aſſured the different Miniſters, however, that ſhould a war take place between Ruſſia and France, he ſhall endeavour to remain neutral. M. Ruffin remains at Conſtantinople as French Commercial Agent.

The queſtion of peace or war between England and Spain, was not ſettled.—Though the Spaniſh Miniſter continued in London, and tranſacted buſineſs at the Secretary of State's office, the 20th of November, and though, at the laſt dates, no orders had been iſſued for the detention of the Spaniſh merchant veſſels, yet a war was generally conſidered as unavoidable. The London papers, (Nov. 22) ſay, that Mr. Frere, the Engliſh Miniſter at Madrid, was to leave that city by the 10th of November. This is corroborated by letters received at Boſton from Madrid, dated the 8th, and which announce that he had left that city. If it be a fact, that he did quit Madrid the 8th, it is a ſtrong indication of an immediate rupture.

The relations between the cabinet of St. Cloud and that of Vienna appear to be intimate and friendly. Denmark and Sweden remain inactive.

A reconciliation has been effected between the Engliſh King and the Prince of Wales. The latter dined with the King on the 16th of Nov. and was to remain ſome days in the family. We ſee no calculation on any political conſequences as likely to reſult from this union.

The ſubject of "the invaſion" is ſcarcely noticed in the London papers. At the laſt dates, Admiral Cornwallis had reſumed his ſituation off Breſt.

A French Agent in Holland has notified the merchants therein, that all neutral ſhips arriving in Holland, which have touched at an Engliſh port, after 14 days from the 12th of November, would, with their cargo, be condemned.

On the 1ſt of November, a terrible fire deſtroyed the whole ſouth-weſt part of the city of Gottenburg, (Sweden) containing beſides public edifices, between two and three hundred houſes; diſlodging more than 7000 people.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Allen, arrived at New-Bedford, on the 15th inſt. from Cadiz, which he left on the 19th of November, informs, that when he ſailed, war was confidently expected with England.—An Engliſh fleet of 7 ſail lay off Cadiz. Capt. A. underſtood, as he came out, that they had brought too and detained a Spaniſh frigate from Cadiz, and that another frigate which ſailed at the ſame time, had eſcaped. The day Capt. Allen ſailed, Flour was ſold at 17 dollars per barrel, and wheat at about 3 dollars per buſhel.

For the gratification of the readers of our paper, we have this day inſerted the excellent Speech of Governor STRONG, to the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on the 18th inſt.—To the lovers of political truth, and the real friends of the rights of Man, it will afford a beautiful and conciſe ſummary of thoſe cauſes, which have led to the fall of empires, and the deſtruction of liberty, under whatever form of government pretendedly ſupported.—Republican forms of government, though beautiful in theory, have been thus far, for any long period of time, futile and unſucceſsful in practice.—Vice, and the deceptive arts of demagogues, have uniformly deſtroyed the faireſt bloſſoms of hope, which this mode of government has, among various nations, and at various times, exhibited to the Patriot and the Chriſtian.—We fear it is reſerved for America, to fall another victim, to that reſtleſs ambition—that diſorganizing ſpirit—that tyrannical intolerance—that falſely pretended love for liberty, by which Republics have been deſtroyed, and Thrones erected upon their ruins.

The ingratitude of the people, towards thoſe who have ſerved them with fidelity, with fervent exertions, and with the moſt flattering ſucceſs, in the advancement of their political happineſs;—their inſtability and ignorance of the true deſigns of thoſe, who are continually endeavouring to excite a jealouſy of old and long-tried faithful public ſervants, together with the general corruption of public morals, inducing party diviſions with its attendant evils, have been noticed by Governor STRONG, in a manner which does honour to his head and his heart.

The dignified ſentiments of the Executive of Maſſachuſetts, are founded on the experience of ages, and are now realized by the conduct of thoſe who perſecute him for his goodneſs, and ſeek to effect his political ruin, becauſe they know him to be too juſt, for their purpoſes; too inflexibly Republican for the execution of their deſigns.—A man of the moſt exalted worth—a Magiſtrate of unſullied integrity—of diſtinguiſhed abilities—and acknowledged affability, to all claſſes of ſociety, he is marked for deſtruction, and denounced as an enemy to the rights of man! And is it poſſible that, among what are called an enlightened people, anxious to ſupport a republican form of government, and to preſerve the unity of the Republic, there can be found any conſiderable number of men in Maſſachuſetts, who would be willing for the ſake of riding on the whirlwind and directing the ſtorm, to defeat the election of Governor STRONG, by oppoſing to him the preſent Attorney-General of that State? yes; this is undoubtedly the caſe.—The noiſy ſons of faction, the ſatraps of democracy, faithful in the work of confuſion, have for years, and but too ſucceſsfully, been plotting the ruin of thoſe men who adhered to the principles of the Waſhingtonian ſchool.—But if Waſhington, with all his virtues and exalted ſervices, was calumniated by many of thoſe who now hold the reins of government—if the intended aſſaſſins of his reputation were paid by thoſe who ſigh for Crowns, or perpetual dictatorſhip, why ſhould we wonder that, in this degenerate age, men are found baſe enough to neglect the patriotic STRONG, and endeavour to heap upon him the moſt marked indignities.—How long will the people ſuffer themſelves to be the miſerable dupes of theſe Tyrants in diſguiſe? How long will they neglect the warnings of thoſe who have devoted their lives to their ſervice?—How long will they diſregard the voice of hiſtory—the fate of preceding Republics, and the conduct of preceding demagogues?

We may ſtill talk of liberty, and, like the bird in its cage, ſweetly tune our notes, and warble its praiſes—but we ſhall ſoon find ourſelves encircled with the ſtrong arms of a dominant faction, who impeach to condemn—perſecute to deſtroy—and calumniate to ſupplant.—The ſons of faction are now openly rewarded.—Thoſe moſt diſtinguiſhed in oppoſition to the Adminiſtration of the federal States, are daily receiving appointments from the General Government, and reaping in the thankfulneſs and bounty of the Executive, the rich harveſt of their *faithful* ſervices, in the cauſe of democracy.

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1805.

"The Houſe has been principally engaged this day in attending to private petitions, reports of the committee of claims, &c. The bill making appropriation for continuing the building of the South wing of the Capitol, has paſſed. Mr. Nicholſon re-appeared in the Houſe this day, after an abſence of four or five weeks: I preſume that ere this he is prepared for ſpeechifying in the trial of Judge Chaſe. J. Randolph was not in the Houſe this day: he is much abſent of late. I ſuppoſe preparing for the trial. Some aſſert that he has reſigned the premierſhip: into whoſe hands it will fall is uncertain. Nicholſon's abortion, commonly called the bill for better preſerving peace in our harbors, is yet to be born again for the third or fourth time; if it ſhould appear as ill-favored and mis-ſhapen as before, it will not live; ſome doubts are entertained whether or not it will again appear.

The Senate on Friday laſt, and this day, have been diſcuſſing the bill for regulating the clearance of armed merchant veſſels—I was in the gallery a ſhort time this day, and heard the concluſion of S. Smith's ſpeech in oppoſition to the bill as it ſtood. The impoliey and hardſhip of demanding ſecurity to double the amount of the veſſel, cargo, &c. he deſcanted upon with conſiderable cogency, and concluded by moving to recommit the bill, which was carried, 14 to 12. If the bill paſſes at all in the Senate, it will not be without conſiderable amendments."

Judge Chaſe.—A correſpondent aſks, in the Waſhington Federaliſt of the 9th, where the Managers of the "Impeachment" are? as they had not been viſible in the Houſe of Repreſentatives for ſeveral ſucceſſive days. "Where (ſays he) is Rodney?" Gone to plead againſt the impeached Judges of Pennſylvania.—"Where are Nicholſon, Boyle, Campbell and Randolph?" Gone to write Speeches againſt Judge Chaſe! There ſeems to be a ſtrife who ſhall make the moſt ingenious Speech againſt the unfortunate Judge. Who, it ſeems, will have to defend himſelf againſt half a dozen democratic lawyers, before a Court by no means prejudiced in his favour.—*Palladium.*

COMMERCIAL.

A letter from Hayti, dated 19th December ſays—"the whole iſland is crowded with American veſſels;—Markets are ſo extremely dull there is no ſale to be made;—there are 17 ſail in Port-au-Prince, and all the ſmaller ports in the Bite are full. I know not where to go, or what to do. We have now afloat in this harbour at leaſt 3000 barrels of proviſions, and a great quantity of all kinds of dry goods. Coffee is very ſcarce; it is 25 ſous, and riſing."

A letter from Gonaives, dated Dec. 19th, ſays—"I arrived at Jeremie, but found no profitable ſales could be made; then proceeded hither, and found the market alſo glutted. Hearing many neutral veſſels are at all the ports, I am at a loſs what is beſt to be done. Coffee is ſcarce and riſing."

Markets at St. Thomas very high for every kind of American produce—Lumber 120 dollars pr. M.

At Curracoa, Dec. 1.—Flour 18 dollars; beef 12, pork 16; colonial produce ſcarce.—The port was blockaded by a Britiſh frigate, a brig, and two ſchooners.—The government of that place was determined not to ſurrender to the Britiſh without oppoſition.

The Sloop Dove, of New-York, John Burnham maſter, in 26 days from Martinique, laden with molaſſes, ſugar and cocoa, arrived here in diſtreſs on the 23d inſt. The Dove was diſmaſted off the back of Long-Iſland, on the 19th inſt. by the ſwell of the ſea; and in this ſituation was towed into this harbour, by two boats from Block-Iſland.—Two of the people on board of the Dove are much froſt-bitten. Capt. B. informs, that he ſaw two Brigs and a Schooner aſhore on the South ſide of Long-Iſland, on the 19th inſt.

During the ſtorm on Wedneſday night, the 9th inſt. the Packet Hancock, of Providence, from New-York, with a very valuable cargo, and a number of Ladies and Gentlemen paſſengers—ran upon the rock called Gooſe-Iſland, about 14 miles eaſt of New-Haven light houſe, and three quarters of a mile weſt of Falkland-Iſland light houſe, bilged and ſunk. We are happy to add no lives were loſt. It is mentioned in a New Haven paper, that one of the paſſengers loſt 4000 dollars in bank-bills, contained in his trunk which lay under a quantity of other articles in the fore-peak. Several other veſſels ran upon the ſame reef, about the ſame time, and received conſiderable injury. They were deceived in the diſtance by the glazing of ice, which covered the light-houſe lanthorn.—*Republican.*

Aſtoniſhing as it may appear, there is little doubt, from the New York accounts, that many attempts have been made, ſince their late diſtreſſing fire, again and again to renew the ſcene of horror and diſtreſs in that city.

DIED.—In this town, on Thurſday laſt, Mrs. *Deborah Townſend*, widow of the late Mr. Job Townſend, in the 76th year of her age.—Her funeral will be this afternoon, at half paſt two o'clock, from her late dwelling houſe, on Eaſton's point, which her relations and friends are requeſted to attend, without a more particular invitation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Brown,	New-York
Schooner Sally, Thornton,	Edenton
William, Tryon,	St. Criſtophers
Sally, Hammett,	Richmond
Ship Charles & Harriot, Clarke,	Iſle of May
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Hannah Dayton,	St. Thomas
Schooner Commerce, Bull,	Charleſton

To LEASE, for One Year,

From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portſmouth, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Out-Houſes thereon ſtanding, belonging to the ſubſcribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

FREIGHT, for Boſton, may be had, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 25, 1805

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods ſaved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, ſtranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German ſhirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Ruſſia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Ruſſia Duck.——As very few ſuch Linens are imported, it is requeſted that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for ſale. Whoever will give information ſo that the thief or thieves may be brought to juſtice and the Goods recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All neceſſary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Briſtol.

January 9th, 1805

New Publication.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the *NEWPORT MERCURY*,

(Price 1 Dollar ſingle)

Chriſtian Philoſophy:

—OR, An Attempt to diſplay, by Internal Teſtimony, the Evidence and Excellence of Revealed Religion——*By Viceſimus Knox, D. D. late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; and now Maſter of Tunbridge School.*

"THIS kind of Philoſophy is founded on the feelings of the heart, rather than on ſyllogiſms; it conſiſts in the actual conduct of life, rather than in diſputatious theories; it is inſpiration, more than erudition; it is the reſult of a total CHANGE, produced in the mind ſupernaturally, rather than that of a man's unaſſiſted reaſon."

ERASMUS.

"Only be teachable; and you will have made a great proficiency in this PHILOSOPHY. It ſupplies its own inſtructor, even the SPIRIT, who imparts himſelf to none more readily, than to men of ſimple and artleſs minds. On the other hand, while it condeſcends to the wants of the loweſt among mankind, it is an object of admiration to the higheſt. And what elſe is the Chriſtian *Philoſophy*, (which Chriſt himſelf calls the *New Birth*) but the renewal of that nature in us, which was originally well-conſtituted, by its Author?" ERASMUS.

"The life-giving Spirit" 1 COR. xv. 45.

This work has been re-printed at Philadelphia, where it has been very favourably received. To thoſe who are acquainted with the elegant productions of its author but little need be ſaid, in commendation of the preſent work.—His Moral and Literary labours have done him much honour; and his "*Chriſtian Philoſophy*," we think is not ſurpaſſed by any of his preceding publications. *Newport, Aug. 17, 1804.*

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Writs and Executions, for the Court of Common Pleas; Juſtices Writs, Executions, &c. &c. neatly printed, and on good Paper.

main unnoticed or unacknowledged, even by ſtrangers; Commodore Ball, a Britiſh Officer of diſtinguiſhed merit, obſerves, in a letter addreſſed to Capt. Preble. "I beg leave to repeat my congratulations on the ſervices you have rendered your country; and the hair-breadth eſcapes you have had, in ſetting ſo diſtinguiſhed an example to your countrymen, whoſe bravery and enterprize cannot fail to mark the character of a great and riſing nation in a manner that will ultimately be attended with the beſt and moſt important conſequences to your conntry." To this we have the pleaſure of adding, that the Pope of Rome, in expreſſing his opinion of the preſent war againſt Tripoli, has declared, that the American Commander, with a ſmall force, and in a ſhort ſpace of time, has done more for the cauſe of chriſtianity, than the moſt powerful nations of chriſtendom have done for ages."

Piscataqua Bridge Lottery.—The higheſt prize in this Lottery, *Ten Thousand Dollars*, was drawn yeſterday, againſt No. 11,318, and it is worthy of particular notice, that this ticket was ſold on *Friday Evening* laſt, at *Gilbert & Dean's* truly Fortunate Lottery Office, No. 78, State-Street; and it is alſo worthy of remark, that that evening was exactly a year ſince their former office was deſtroyed by fire. The owners are three reputable and induſtrious men belonging to this town—one a wood wharfinger, the others truckmen.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 26, 1805.

"*Be Juſt, and fear not,*
Let all the Ends thou aim'ſt at be thy Country's,
Thy God's, and Truth's."

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the Ship Kingſton, Capt. Stevens, arrived at New-Bedford, on the 15th inſt. in 43 days from Cowes, London papers to the 24th of November have been received.—Although they are *twenty-one days* later than before received, they do not furniſh any events of much additional importance.

On the 5th of Sept. M. Talleyrand, the French Miniſter for Foreign Affairs, iſſued, by order of the Emperor, a very angry Circular Note, directed to *all* the French Agents, denouncing the conduct of the Engliſh Government touching the Laws of Nations, and ordering thoſe Agents to declare to the Governments with which they reſided, "that his Majeſty will not acknowledge "the Engliſh Corps Diplomatique in Europe, "ſo long as the Britiſh Miniſtry ſhall not abſtain from charging its miniſters with any agency in war." In conſequence of this arbitrary act of *outlawry*, it appears that Fouche, the French Miniſter of Police, had ordered the ſeizure of Sir George Rumbold, the Engliſh Miniſter to the Circle of Lower Saxony, to be arreſted, and conveyed to Paris;—to the aſtoniſhment of all Europe. However, it appears by the Moniteur, of Nov. 11, that Sir George had been liberated, through the intervention of the King of Pruſſia, and had arrived in London.—It appears that this interference was very promptly exerted; and the Editor of the London Morning Chronicle places a conſiderable ſtreſs upon this act, as an evidence that Pruſſia is rouſed to a ſenſe of the dangerous tendency of the French Emperor's encroachments upon the independence and rights of the neighbouring ſtates.—The Court of Berlin, it is further *ſaid*, has communicated to the Senate of Hamburgh, aſſurances on the part of his Pruſſian Majeſty of effectual ſupport, and his reſolution to maintain the neutrality of the Circle. It is underſtood that the papers of Sir George Rumbold, which were found at his country houſe, were of no importance, his principal papers being at Hamburgh.

The Porte, it appears, has refuſed to acknowledge Bonaparte's imperial dignity.—In conſequence of which, Gen. Brune, the French Ambaſſador at Conſtantinople demanded his paſſports on the 6th, and left that city on the 12th of October on his return to France. The Grand Seignior, it is ſaid, declared to the French Ambaſſador, that by virtue of a ſtipulation ſubſiſting between him and the Emperor of Ruſſia, he was bound to conſult the Emperor Alexander on the ſubject. It is ſtated, that he has aſſured the different Miniſters, however, that ſhould a war take place between Ruſſia and France, he ſhall endeavour to remain neutral. M. Ruffin remains at Conſtantinople as French Commercial Agent.

The queſtion of peace or war between England and Spain, was not ſettled.—Though the Spaniſh Miniſter continued in London, and tranſacted buſineſs at the Secretary of State's office, the 20th of November, and though, at the laſt dates, no orders had been iſſued for the detention of the Spaniſh merchant veſſels, yet a war was generally conſidered as unavoidable. The London papers, (Nov. 22) ſay, that Mr. Frere, the Engliſh Miniſter at Madrid, was to leave that city by the 10th of November. This is corroborated by letters received at Boſton from Madrid, dated the 8th, and which announce that he had left that city. If it be a fact, that he did quit Madrid the 8th, it is a ſtrong indication of an immediate rupture.

The relations between the cabinet of St. Cloud and that of Vienna appear to be intimate and friendly. Denmark and Sweden remain inactive.

A reconciliation has been effected between the Engliſh King and the Prince of Wales.—The latter dined with the King on the 16th of Nov. and was to remain ſome days in the family. We ſee no calculation on any political conſequences as likely to reſult from this union.

The ſubject of "the invaſion" is ſcarcely noticed in the London papers. At the laſt dates, Admiral Cornwallis had reſumed his ſituation off Breſt.

A French Agent in Holland has notified the merchants therein, that all neutral ſhips arriving in Holland, which have touched at an Engliſh port, after 14 days from the 12th of November, would, with their cargo, be condemned.

On the 1ſt of November, a terrible fire deſtroyed the whole ſouth weſt part of the city of Gottenburg, (Sweden) containing beſides public edifices, between two and three hundred houſes; diſlodging more than 7000 people.

FROM SPAIN.

Capt. Allen, arrived at New-Bedford, on the 15th inſt. from Cadiz, which he left on the 19th of November, informs, that when he ſailed, war was confidently expected with England.—An Engliſh fleet of 7 ſail lay off Cadiz. Capt. A. underſtood, as he came out, that they had brought too and detained a Spaniſh frigate from Cadiz, and that another frigate which ſailed at the ſame time, had eſcaped. The day Capt. Allen ſailed, Flour was ſold at 17 dollars per barrel, and wheat at about 3 dollars per buſhel.

For the gratification of the readers of our paper, we have this day inſerted the excellent Speech of Governor STRONG, to the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts, on the 18th inſt.—To the lovers of political truth, and the real friends of the rights of Man, it will afford a beautiful and conciſe ſummary of thoſe cauſes, which have led to the fall of empires, and the deſtruction of liberty, under whatever form of government pretendedly ſupported.—Republican forms of government, though beautiful in theory, have been thus far, for any long period of time, futile and unſucceſsful in practice.—Vice, and the deceptive arts of demagogues, have uniformly deſtroyed the faireſt bloſſoms of hope, which this mode of government has, among various nations, and at various times, exhibited to the Patriot and the Chriſtian.—We fear it is reſerved for America, to fall another victim, to that reſtleſs ambition—that diſorganizing ſpirit—that tyrannical intolerance—that falſely pretended love for liberty, by which Republics have been deſtroyed, and Thrones erected upon their ruins.

The ingratitude of the people, towards thoſe who have ſerved them with fidelity, with fervent exertions, and with the moſt flattering ſucceſs, in the advancement of their political happineſs;—their inſtability and ignorance of the true deſigns of thoſe, who are continually endeavouring to excite a jealouſy of old and long-tried faithful public ſervants, together with the general corruption of public morals, inducing party diviſions with its attendant evils, have been noticed by Governor STRONG, in a manner which does honour to his head and his heart.

The dignified ſentiments of the Executive of Maſſachuſetts, are founded on the experience of ages, and are now realized by the conduct of thoſe who perſecute him for his goodneſs, and ſeek to effect his political ruin, becauſe they know him to be too juſt, for their purpoſes; too inflexibly Republican for the execution of their deſigns.—A man of the moſt exalted worth—a Magiſtrate of unſullied integrity—of diſtinguiſhed abilities—and acknowledged affability, to all claſſes of ſociety, he is marked for deſtruction, and denounced as an enemy to the rights of man! And is it poſſible that, among what are called an enlightened people, anxious to ſupport a republican form of government, and to preſerve the unity of the Republic, there can be found any conſiderable number of men in Maſſachuſetts, who would be willing for the ſake of riding on the whirlwind and directing the ſtorm, to defeat the election of Governor STRONG, by oppoſing to him the preſent Attorney-General of that State? yes; this is undoubtedly the caſe.—The noiſy ſons of faction, the ſatraps of democracy, faithful in the work of confuſion, have for years, and but too ſucceſsfully, been plotting the ruin of thoſe men who adhered to the principles of the Waſhingtonian ſchool.—But if Waſhington, with all his virtues and exalted ſervices, was calumniated by many of thoſe who now hold the reins of government—if the intended aſſaſſins of his reputation were paid by thoſe who ſigh for Crowns, or perpetual dictatorſhip, why ſhould we wonder that, in this degenerate age, men are found baſe enough to neglect the patriotic STRONG, and endeavour to heap upon him the moſt marked indignities.—How long will the people ſuffer themſelves to be the miſerable dupes of theſe Tyrants in diſguiſe? How long will they neglect the warnings of thoſe who have devoted their lives to their ſervice?—How long will they diſregard the voice of hiſtory—the fate of preceding Republics, and the conduct of preceding demagogues?

We may ſtill talk of liberty, and, like the bird in its cage, ſweetly tune our notes, and warble its praiſes—but we ſhall ſoon find ourſelves encircled with the ſtrong arms of a dominant faction, who impeach to condemn—perſecute to deſtroy—and calumniate to ſupplant.—The ſons of faction are now openly rewarded.—Thoſe moſt diſtinguiſhed in oppoſition to the Adminiſtration of the federal States, are daily receiving appointments from the General Government, and reaping in the thankfulneſs and bounty of the Executive, the rich harveſt of their *faithful* ſervices, in the cauſe of democracy.

FROM WASHINGTON, Jan. 18, 1805.

"The Houſe has been principally engaged this day in attending to private petitions, reports of the committee of claims, &c. The bill making appropriation for continuing the building of the South wing of the Capitol, has paſſed. Mr. Nicholſon re-appeared in the Houſe this day, after an abſence of four or five weeks: I preſume that ere this he is prepared for ſpeechifying in the trial of Judge Chaſe. J. Randolph was not in the Houſe this day: he is much abſent of late. I ſuppoſe preparing for the trial. Some aſſert that he has reſigned the premierſhip: into whoſe hands it will fall is uncertain. Nicholſon's abortion, commonly called the bill for better preſerving peace in our harbors, is yet to be born again for the third or fourth time; if it ſhould appear as ill-favored and miſ-ſhapen as before, it will not live; ſome doubts are entertained whether or not it will again appear.

The Senate on Friday laſt, and this day, have been diſcuſſing the bill for regulating the clearance of armed merchant veſſels—I was in the gallery a ſhort time this day, and heard the concluſion of S. Smith's ſpeech in oppoſition to the bill as it ſtood. The impolicy and hardſhip of demanding ſecurity to double the amount of the veſſel, cargo, &c. he deſcanted upon with conſiderable cogency, and concluded by moving to recommit the bill, which was carried, 14 to 12. If the bill paſſes at all in the Senate, it will not be without conſiderable amendments."

Judge Chase.—A correſpondent aſks, in the Waſhington Federaliſt of the 9th, where the Managers of the "Impeachment" are? as they had not been viſible in the Houſe of Repreſentatives for ſeveral ſucceſſive days. "Where (ſays he) is Rodney?" Gone to plead againſt the impeached Judges of Pennſylvania.—"Where are Nicholſon, Boyle, Campbell and Randolph?" Gone to write Speeches againſt Judge Chaſe! There ſeems to be a ſtrife who ſhall make the moſt ingenious Speech againſt the unfortunate Judge. Who, it ſeems, will have to defend himſelf againſt half a dozen democratic lawyers, before a Court by no means prejudiced in his favour.—*Palladium.*

COMMERCIAL.

A letter from Hayti, dated 19th December ſays—"the whole iſland is crowded with American veſſels;—Markets are ſo extremely dull there is no ſale to be made;—there are 17 ſail in Port-au-Prince, and all the ſmaller ports in the Bite are full. I know not where to go, or what to do. We have now afloat in this harbour at leaſt 3000 barrels of proviſions, and a great quantity of all kinds of dry goods. Coffee is very ſcarce; it is 25 ſous, and riſing."

A letter from Gonaives, dated Dec. 19th, ſays—"I arrived at Jeremie, but found no profitable ſales could be made; then proceeded hither, and found the market alſo glutted. Hearing many neutral veſſels are at all the ports, I am at a loſs what is beſt to be done. Coffee is ſcarce and riſing."

Markets at St. Thomas very high for every kind of American produce—Lumber 120 dollars pr. M.

At Curracoa, Dec. 1.—Flour 18 dollars; beef 12, pork 16; colonial produce ſcarce.—The port was blockaded by a Britiſh frigate, a brig, and two ſchooners.—The government of that place was determined not to ſurrender to the Britiſh without oppoſition.

The Sloop Dove, of New-York, John Burnham maſter, in 26 days from Martinique, laden with molaſſes, ſugar and cocoa, arrived here in diſtreſs on the 23d inſt. The Dove was diſmaſted off the back of Long-Iſland, on the 19th inſt. by the ſwell of the ſea; and in this ſituation was towed into this harbour, by two boats from Block-Iſland.—Two of the people on board of the Dove are much froſt-bitten. Capt. B. informs, that he ſaw two Brigs and a Schooner aſhore on the South ſide of Long-Iſland, on the 19th inſt.

During the ſtorm on Wedneſday night, the 9th inſt. the Packet Hancock, of Providence, from New-York, with a very valuable cargo, and a number of Ladies and Gentlemen paſſengers—ran upon the rock called Gooſe-Iſland, about 14 miles eaſt of New-Haven light houſe, and three quarters of a mile weſt of Falkland-Iſland light houſe, bilged and ſunk. We are happy to add no lives were loſt. It is mentioned in a New Haven paper, that one of the paſſengers loſt 4000 dollars in bank-bills, contained in his trunk which lay under a quantity of other articles in the fore-peak. Several other veſſels ran upon the ſame reef, about the ſame time, and received conſiderable injury. They were deceived in the diſtance by the glazing of ice, which covered the light-houſe lanthorn.—*Republican.*

Aſtoniſhing as it may appear, there is little doubt, from the New-York accounts, that many attempts have been made, ſince their late diſtreſſing fire, again and again to renew the ſcene of horror and diſtreſs in that city.

DIED.—In this town, on Thurſday laſt, Mrs. *Deborah Townsend*, widow of the late Mr. Job Townſend, in the 76th year of her age.—Her funeral will be this afternoon, at half paſt two o'clock, from her late dwelling houſe, on Eaſton's point, which her relations and friends are requeſted to attend, without a more particular invitation.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Jan. 25.

ENTERED,	*From*
Sloop Fame, Brown,	New-York
Schooner Sally, Thornton,	Edenton
William, Tryon,	St. Criſtophers
Sally, Hammett,	Richmond
Ship Charles & Harriot, Clarke,	Iſle of May
CLEARED,	*For*
Brig Hannah Dayton,	St. Thomas
Schooner Commerce, Bull,	Charleſton

To LEASE, for One Year,

From the 25th of March next,

THE FARM, in Portſmouth, with the Dwelling-Houſe, Barn and Out-Houſes thereon ſtanding, belonging to the ſubſcribers; to whom application may be made for further particulars.

GIBBS & CHANNING.

Newport, January 25, 1805.

FREIGHT, for Boſton, may be had, by applying to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 25, 1805

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN, from among the Goods ſaved from the Wreck of the Brig Minerva, ſtranded on Beaver-Tail, on the 27th ult. One Bale, containing twenty pieces of fine German ſhirting Linen; One Bale, containing five pieces of Ruſſia Sheeting; and One Bale, containing two pieces of Ruſſia Duck.——As very few ſuch Linens are imported, it is requeſted that Shop-Keepers and others will be upon the look out, if any are offered for ſale. Whoever will give information ſo that the thief or thieves may be brought to juſtice and the Goods recovered, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and *Fifty Dollars* for the Goods only.—All neceſſary charges will be paid by,

SIMON DAVIS, of Newport, or
JAMES D'WOLFE, of Briſtol.

January 9th, 1805

New Publication.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for Sale, at the Office of the *NEWPORT MERCURY,*

(Price 1 Dollar ſingle)

Chriſtian Philoſophy:

—*OR*, An Attempt to diſplay, by Internal Teſtimony, the Evidence and Excellence of Revealed Religion——*By Vicesimus Knox, D. D. late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford; and now Maſter of Tunbridge School.*

"THIS kind of Philoſophy is founded on the feelings of the heart, rather than on ſyllogiſms; it conſiſts in the actual conduct of life, rather than in diſputatious theories; it is inſpiration, more than erudition; it is the reſult of a total CHANGE, produced in the mind ſupernaturally, rather than that of a man's unaſſiſted reaſon."

ERASMUS.

"Only be teachable; and you will have made a great proficiency in this PHILOSOPHY. It ſupplies its own inſtructor, even the SPIRIT, who imparts himſelf to none more readily, than to men of ſimple and artleſs minds. On the other hand, while it condeſcends to the wants of the loweſt among mankind, it is an object of admiration to the higheſt. And what elſe is the Chriſtian *Philoſophy*, (which Chriſt himſelf calls the *New Birth*) but the renewal of that nature in us, which was originally well-conſtituted, by its Author?" ERASMUS.

"The life-giving Spirit" 1 COR. xv. 45.

This work has been re-printed at Philadelphia, where it has been very favourably received. To thoſe who are acquainted with the elegant productions of its author but little need be ſaid, in commendation of the preſent work.—His Moral and Literary labours have done him much honour; and his "*Chriſtian Philoſophy*," we think is not ſurpaſſed by any of his preceding publications. *Newport, Aug.* 17, 1804.

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POETRY.

From the LITCHFIELD MONITOR.

MR. COLLIER,

THE following Ode was written by a Lady in the North of England, who for many years had been oppreſſed with a hopeleſs Conſumption.—It came into my hands through the medium of one of her moſt intimate friends, to whoſe kind attention, unleſs I am deceived, the Lovers of finiſhed Poetry in America, are indebted for an Ode, which glows throughout with all the intenſeneſs of genuine beauty and excellence.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.

ODE TO SICKNESS.

NOT to the roſy Maid, whom former hours
Beheld me fondly covet, tune I now
The melancholy lyre. No more I ſeek
Thy aid Hygeia!* ſought ſo long in vain.
But 'tis to thee, O Sickneſs! 'tis to *thee*
I wake the ſilent ſtrings, accept the lay:
Thou art no tyrant warring the fierce ſcourge
O'er unreſiſting victims—but a nymph
Of mild though mournful mein; upon whoſe brow
Patience ſits ſmiling, and whoſe heavy eye
Tho' moiſt with tears, is always fix'd on Heaven.
Thou wrapp'ſt the world in gloom, but thou can'ſt tell
Of worlds where all is ſunſhine; and at length
When thro' this vale of ſorrow, thou haſt led
Thy patient ſuffrers, cheering them the while
With many a ſmile of promiſe, thy pale hand
Unlocks the bowers of everlaſting reſt:
Where death's kind angel waits to dry their tears
And crown them with his amaranthine flowers.

Yet I have known thee long! and I have felt
All that thou haſt of ſorrow.—Many a tear
Has fall'n on my cold cheek; and many a ſigh
Call'd forth by thee, has ſwell'd my aching breaſt:
Yet ſtill I bleſs thee, O thou chaſtening power,
For all I bleſs thee! Thou haſt taught my ſoul
To reſt upon ITSELF: to look beyond
The narrow bounds of time, and fix its hopes
On the ſure baſis of eternity.——

Meanwhile even in this tranſitory ſcene,
Of what haſt thou depriv'd me? Has thy hand
Clos'd up the book of knowledge; drawn a veil
O'er the fair face of nature; or deſtroy'd
The tender pleaſures of domeſtic life?—
Ah no! 'tis thine to call forth in the heart
Each better feeling; thou awakeneſt there
That unconfin'd Philanthropy which feels
For all the unhappy: that warm Sympathy
Which, caſting ev'ry ſelfiſh care aſide,
Finds its own bliſs in ſeeing others bleſt——
That Melancholy,—tender, yet ſublime,
Which, feeling all the nothingneſs of earth,
Exalts the ſoul to Heaven; and more than theſe,
That pure Devotion which, even in the hour
Of agonizing pain, can fill the eyes
With tears of extacy? ſuch tears perhaps
As angels love to ſhed——

Theſe are thy gifts, O Sickneſs! Theſe to me
Thou haſt vouchſaf'd, and taught me how to prize.
Shall my ſoul ſhrink from aught thou haſt ordain'd?
Shall I e'en envy the luxurious train
Around whoſe path proſperity has ſtrewn
Her gilded toys? Ah let them ſtill purſue
The ſhining trifles; never ſhall they know
Such pure and holy pleaſures as await
The heart refin'd by ſuffering—Not to them
Does fancy ſing, her wild romantic ſong—
'Tis not for them, her glowing hand undraws
The ſacred veil that hides the angelic world.
They hear not in the muſic of the wind
Celeſtial voices that in whiſpers ſweet
Call to the flowers—the young and baſhful flowers!

They ſee not, at the ſhadowy hour of eve
Deſcending ſpirits, who on ſilver wing
Glide through the air, and to their harps divine
Sing in ſoft notes the veſper hymn of praiſe:
Or, pauſing for a moment, as they turn
Their radiant eyes on this polluted ſcene,
Drop on their golden harps a pitying tear.

Proſperity! I count thy gifts no more,
Nor thine, O fair Hygeia! Yet to thee
I breathe one fervent pray'r: attend the ſtrain.
If for my faded brow, thy hand prepare
Some future wreath; let me the gift reſign.
Tranſfer the roſy garland; bid it bloom
Around the temples of that friend belov'd,**
On whoſe maternal boſom even now,
I lay my aching head! And as I mark
The ſmile that plays upon her ſpeaking face,
Forget that ever I have ſhed a tear. L.

* *The Goddeſs of Health.*

** *Mrs.* CURRIE, *of Boſton, Maſs.*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XVI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

Look not thou upon the liquor when it ſparkles, "when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itſelf aright: at the laſt it biteth like a ſerpent and ſtingeth like an adder." SOLOMON.

WOULD you learn how like a ſerpent drunkenneſs biteth and how like an adder it ſtingeth—then contemplate the diſguſting figure and the deplorable circumſtances of *Silenus*.—Behold this miſerable wreck of a man!—He is not yet turned of forty, yet totters in his ſteps like one of fourſcore. See him weakened in intellect, moroſe in temper, loſt to all ſenſe either of honour or ſhame, loſt to all affection toward the wife of his boſom and the children of his own body. Mark the ſtupidity of his countenance, the moroſe aſpect of his blood-ſhotten eyes, his paſſied hand, and the leprous tetter that covers his ſkin.—Turn now and behold his wife—there ſhe ſits in that corner, covered with a thin tattered robe, and ſhivering over a handful of coals. See her pale and emaciated—her eyes dim with weeping and her cheeks furrowed with tears.—Hapleſs woman!—who can but pity thee? who can but mingle his tears with thine?—Look next on thoſe ſuffering children.—They receive nought but frowns, and curſes, and blows from the man whom they had been taught to call by the endearing name of father:—yet they have a friend, whoſe boſom throbs with tenderneſs toward them; but her hand is too feeble to ſupply their needs. They aſk their mother for bread, but ſhe has none to break to them. The ſtorm howls through the broken windows, and they ſay, "we are cold"—ſhe anſwers them only with ſighs.—Alas! ſhe has none to bind up her own bleeding heart.—And is this the once ſenſible, and ſprightly *Silenus*, fortune's child, who inherited a large patrimonial eſtate, whoſe pockets were lined with gold?—Is that too the once gay and beautiful *Sbilenia*, the delight of her parents, the joy and the life of the ſocial circle?—Is this the pair that commenced the connubial State with proſpects the moſt flattering?—The ſame.—"How fallen, how loſt!"—And what has wrought this terrible reverſe in their circumſtances? What has turned this man into a brute? What has plunged this woman into the deepeſt diſtreſs, inſomuch that her tears are her meat? What has rendered theſe children miſerable?—What *fiend* has poiſoned and deſtroyed the happineſs of this whole family?—That curſed *fiend* is drunkenneſs. Time was when *Silenus* was a kind huſband and an affectionate father, when his company gladdened the heart of his wife, when his little prattlers uſed to meet him at the door and receive his fond careſſes. Time was when every room in his manſion was gilded with domeſtic happineſs, when he ranked in ſociety as a uſeful member and an ornament, and when the eye that ſaw him bleſſed him, and the ear that heard him was reſpectfully attentive. But *Silenus* looked on the ſparkling liquor, while giving its colour and temptingly moving itſelf in the cup—he taſted, he at length tippled daily; the habit became rivetted—he plunged occaſionally into intoxication, and from occaſional intoxication, he at laſt became a downright ſot.—His eſtate is conſumed, and of all poor people, his family are among the moſt wretched.—"Dig they cannot," having never been taught to labour—"to beg they are aſhamed." This is not a romance:—there are many families in our country, whoſe deplorable ſituation correſponds with this deſcription.

WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes beſt Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter caſks firſt quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.
Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glaſs Ware; each containing 80 ſtraws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per ſtraw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glaſſes, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Caſes.
100 barrels of freſh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good ſhipping Herring.
Newport, April 6, 1804

FOR SALE,
And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,

A FARM, ſituated in the town of Portſmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of *D. Lyman's*, Eſq. containing about Seventy-one acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, large Barn, and other Out-Houſes thereon—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards, of about five acres.—For further particulars enquire of
RICHARD MITCHELL.
Middle town, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804

WM. BRIDGES,
Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor

SURVEYS and draws plans of eſtates, with the ſtricteſt accuracy and neatneſs; makes deſigns for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c.; furniſhes eſtimates with minute ſpecifications for carrying the ſame into execution; having been regularly brought up to the profeſſion, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, preſumes that his ſervices will be found eminently uſeful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.

Gentlemen reſiding at a diſtance, can be furniſhed with plans, elevations, &c. to unite convenience and uniformity with durability and economy, by ſending a written deſcription of the conveniencies and ſize building they wiſh to have.—Plans neatly drawn on the margin of Deeds.
Newport, Sept. 28, 1804.

WANTED, immediately,

AS an APPRENTICE, to the Copper-Smith and Braſs-Foundery buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age.—One from the country, would be preferred.—Apply to
OTIS CHAFEE.
Newport, Dec. 7, 18[illegible]

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to
CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*
Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Rave's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſia Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Diſtillers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter ſtrained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport——He has alſo for Sale, beſt Holland's GIN.
Newport, January 11, 1805.

WANTED,

A Steady WOMAN, to do Houſe-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Nowport, January 11, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed, by the Town of Newport, (at a Meeting held January 3, 1805) as Inſpector of Chimnies, &c. and having given bonds as the law directs.—He has employed a number of Sweepers, and is now ready and will enter immediately upon the Duties of his Office—and hereby cautions and forbids all perſons from employing any chimney-ſweepers, except thoſe under his direction.—It is his deſign to go regularly through the Town; but ſhould any perſon wiſh to be waited on, before their turn would come in courſe, they will pleaſe to apply at his Houſe, in Thames-Street, when they will receive immediate attention.—The Subſcriber wiſhes to Hire, Two Chimney-Sweepers, that can be well-recommended, to whom generous Wages will be given.
JOHN WANTON.
Fire-Inſpector's Office, Jan. 9, 1805.

N. B. A part of the Act, paſſed at the above-mentioned Meeting, requires, that all Chimnies, in which fire is regularly kept, ſhall be ſwept once in three months; and ſuch as are uſed occaſionally, ſhall be ſwept at the diſcretion of the Inſpector.—*Alſo*, When it becomes neceſſary, for the ſafety of the Inhabitants, or their property, that the Inſpector be authorized and empowered, to cauſe to be removed all combuſtible matter; alter and repair all dangerous and defective Hearths and Chimnies, Fire-places, &c. at the expence of the Proprietor of the premiſes; and when any difference in opinion ariſes, reſpecting ſuch removal, alteration, or repairs, ſuch difference ſhall be ſubmitted for deciſion, to three men, annually choſen for that purpoſe, whoſe deciſion ſhall be binding:—The ſaid Act alſo provides, That in caſe any perſon ſhall oppoſe the ſaid Inſpector, in the execution of his Office, by refuſing to have his Chimney inſpected or ſwept; or in any other particular, ſuch perſon ſhall be ſubject and liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars, to be recovered by proſecution, before any Juſtice of the Peace; and it ſhall be the duty of ſaid Inſpector, by and with the advice and direction of the aforeſaid Committee, forthwith to proſecute for the ſame.

SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Aſſortment of GROCERIES; Spaniſh Flote Indigo, of a ſuperior quality; and a few Bolts of Ruſſia Duck.
Newport, September 21, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct 12, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Aſſortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS; all which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt poſſible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, August 9, 1804

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

ONE trunk Iriſh Linens,
1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will ſell by the ſingle piece, or larger quantity, at a ſmall advance on the ſterling coſt.
ALSO
32 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 buſhels Sage Barks.
1 cask Hemp Duck Seed.
Newport, Dec 28, 1804.

ISAAC AUSTIN

HAS recently Received, which with his former, make an excellent and extenſive aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.
He wiſhes to purchaſe a quantity of good clean Flax-Seed, for which a generous price will be given.
He has juſt received 4 caſks of Carolina Indigo, of a very ſuperior quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe that article, will do well to apply ſoon.
Newport, 23d of 11th Month, 1804.

5000 Dollars higheſt Prize.

THE drawing of the third claſs of the Epiſcopal Academy LOTTERY, will poſitively commence, at New-Haven, on the firſt Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themſelves to fulfil the engagement they have made above; and that no poſtponement ſhall take place for any cauſe whatever.
New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-ſtore of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents.—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and ſubject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.

Alſo Tickets for ſale in the 4th claſs of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finiſh in 80.—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views; there being a great number of good prizes, and none ſufficiently large to ruin a man, ſhould he be *fortunate*; the following is an extract from the ſcheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100; 10 of 80; 10 of 60; 20 of 50; 20 of 30; 20 of 20; 50 of 10; 1400 of 6 dollars—not two blanks to a prize.—Tickets only 3 dollars each at preſent—will ſoon be raiſed.

Alſo Tickets in the Waſhington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents; the loweſt prize in this Lottery is 3 dollars, and the higheſt 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery; ſee the ſcheme as publiſhed in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Iſland, in preference to any other.

Alſo a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the ſixth claſs of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing; the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.

N. B. The Tickets lately ſold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they coſt; he will ſhortly begin to advertiſe in the name of the *truly fortunate Lottery Office.*
Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A freſh ſupply of Books and Stationary, now opening at the above Store, which will be marked at prices to ſell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER will eſteem it a favour, if thoſe perſons that owe him ſmall ſums, will pay him—that he might be better able to pay large ſums.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs:—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-caſk.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or leſſer quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogſhead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the caſk.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Eſſence of Spruce do and 1 box of freſh Muſtard; alſo ſix large braſs Kettles.—All of which ſhe will diſpoſe of, as low as can be purchaſed in this town
Newport, May 11, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.
Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2; Vellum; Letter do; Poſt do.; Wrapping do; Bonnet do; Clothier's do. 1ſt quality; Sheathing, with and without ſand; Bookbinder's Boards; Candle Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.
ALSO,
A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.
LIKEWISE,
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

ALMANACKS,
For 1805,
For Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.

POETRY.

From the LITCHFIELD MONITOR.

MR. COLLIER,

THE following Ode was written by a Lady in the North of England, who for many years had been oppreſſed with a hopeleſs Conſumption.—It came into my hands through the medium of one of her moſt intimate friends, to whoſe kind attention, unleſs I am deceived, the Lovers of finiſhed Poetry in America, are indebted for an Ode, which glows throughout with all the intenſeneſs of genuine beauty and excellence.

Yours, &c. Y. Z.

ODE TO SICKNESS.

NOT to the roſy Maid, whom former hours
Beheld me fondly covet, tune I now
The melancholy lyre. No more I ſeek
Thy aid Hygeia !* ſought ſo long in vain.
But 'tis to thee, O Sickneſs ! 'tis to *thee*
I wake the ſilent ſtrings, accept the lay :
Thou art no tyrant warring the fierce ſcourge
O'er unreſiſting victims—but a nymph
Of mild though mournful mein ; upon whoſe brow
Patience ſits ſmiling, and whoſe heavy eye
Tho' moiſt with tears, is always fix'd on Heaven.
Thou wrapp'ſt the world in gloom, but thou can'ſt tell
Of worlds where all is ſunſhine ; and at length
When thro' this vale of ſorrow, thou haſt led
Thy patient ſuff'rers, cheering them the while
With many a ſmile of promiſe, thy pale hand
Unlocks the bowers of everlaſting reſt :
Where death's kind angel waits to dry their tears
And crown them with his amaranthine flowers.

Yet I have known thee long ! and I have felt
All that thou haſt of ſorrow.—Many a tear
Has fall'n on my cold cheek ; and many a ſigh
Call'd forth by thee, has ſwell'd my aching breaſt :
Yet ſtill I bleſs thee, O thou chaſtening power,
For all I bleſs thee ! Thou haſt taught my ſoul
To reſt upon ITSELF : to look beyond
The narrow bounds of time, and fix its hopes
On the ſure baſis of eternity.——

Meanwhile even in this tranſitory ſcene,
Of what haſt thou depriv'd me ? Has thy hand
Clos'd up the book of knowledge ; drawn a veil
O'er the fair face of nature ; or deſtroy'd
The tender pleaſures of domeſtic life ?—
Ah no ! 'tis thine to call forth in the heart
Each better feeling ; thou awakeneſt there
That unconfin'd Philanthropy which feels
For all the unhappy : that warm Sympathy
Which, caſting ev'ry ſelfiſh care aſide,
Finds its own bliſs in ſeeing others bleſt——
That Melancholy,—tender, yet ſublime,
Which, feeling all the nothingneſs of earth,
Exalts the ſoul to Heaven ; and more than theſe,
That pure Devotion which, even in the hour
Of agonizing pain, can fill the eyes
With tears of extacy ? ſuch tears perhaps
As angels love to ſhed——

Theſe are thy gifts, O Sickneſs ! Theſe to me
Thou haſt vouchſaf'd, and taught me how to prize.
Shall my ſoul ſhrink from aught thou haſt ordain'd ?
Shall I e'en envy the luxurious train
Around whoſe path proſperity has ſtrewn
Her gilded toys ? Ah let them ſtill purſue
The ſhining trifles ; never ſhall they know
Such pure and holy pleaſures as await
The heart refin'd by ſuffering.—Not to them
Does fancy ſing, her wild romantic ſong—
'Tis not for them, her glowing hand undraws
The ſacred veil that hides the angelic world.
They hear not in the muſic of the wind
Celeſtial voices that in whiſpers ſweet
Call to the flowers—the young and baſhful flowers!

They ſee not, at the ſhadowy hour of eve
Deſcending ſpirits, who on ſilver wing
Glide through the air, and to their harps divine
Sing in ſoft notes the veſper hymn of praiſe :
Or, pauſing for a moment, as they turn
Their radiant eyes on this polluted ſcene,
Drop on their golden harps a pitying tear.

Proſperity ! I count thy gifts no more,
Nor thine, O fair Hygeia ! Yet to thee
I breathe one fervent pray'r : attend the ſtrain.
If for my faded brow, thy hand prepare
Some future wreath ; let me the gift reſign.
Tranſfer the roſy garland ; bid it bloom
Around the temples of that friend belov'd,**
On whoſe maternal boſom even now,
I lay my aching head ! And as I mark
The ſmile that plays upon her ſpeaking face,
Forget that ever I have ſhed a tear. L.

* *The Goddeſs of Health.*

** *Mrs.* CURRIE, *of Boſton, Maſs.*

SATURDAY's MONITOR.
No. XVI.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

Look not thou upon the liquor when it ſparkles, "when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itſelf aright : at the laſt it biteth like a ſerpent and ſtingeth like an adder." SOLOMON.

WOULD you learn how like a ſerpent drunkenneſs biteth and how like an adder it ſtingeth—then contemplate the diſguſting figure and the deplorable circumſtances of *Silenus*.—Behold this miſerable wreck of a man !—He is not yet turned of forty, yet totters in his ſteps, like one of fourſcore. See him weakened in intellect, moroſe in temper, loſt to all ſenſe either of honour or ſhame, loſt to all affection toward the wife of his boſom and the children of his own body. Mark the ſtupidity of his countenance, the moroſe aſpect of his blood-ſhotten eyes, his palſied hand, and the leprous tetter that covers his ſkin.—Turn now and behold his wife—there ſhe ſits in that corner, covered with a thin tattered robe, and ſhivering over a handful of coals. See her pale and emaciated—her eyes dim with weeping and her cheeks furrowed with tears.—Hapleſs woman !—who can but pity thee ? who can but mingle his tears with thine ?—Look next on thoſe ſuffering children.—They receive nought but frowns, and curſes, and blows from the man whom they had been taught to call by the endearing name of father :—yet they have a friend, whoſe boſom throbs with tenderneſs toward them ; but her hand is too feeble to ſupply their needs. They aſk their mother for bread, but ſhe has none to break to them. The ſtorm howls through the broken windows, and they ſay, "we are cold"—ſhe anſwers them only with ſighs.—Alas ! ſhe has none to bind up her own bleeding heart.—And is this the once ſenſible, and ſprightly *Silenus*, fortune's child, who inherited a large patrimonial eſtate whoſe pockets were lined with gold ?—Is that too the once gay and beautiful *Philenia*, the delight of her parents, the joy and the life of the ſocial circle ?—Is this the pair that commenced the connubial State with proſpects the moſt flattering ?—The ſame.—"How fallen, how loſt !"—And what has wrought this terrible reverſe in their circumſtances ? What has turned this man into a brute ? What has plunged this woman into the deepeſt diſtreſs, inſomuch that her tears are her meat ? What has rendered theſe children miſerable ?—What *fiend* has poiſoned and deſtroyed the happineſs of this whole family ?—That curſed *fiend* is drunkenneſs. Time was when *Silenus* was a kind huſband and an affectionate father, when his company gladdened the heart of his wife, when his little prattlers uſed to meet him at the door and receive his fond careſſes. Time was when every room in his manſion was gilded with domeſtic happineſs, when he ranked in ſociety as a uſeful member and an ornament, and when the eye that ſaw him bleſſed him, and the ear that heard him was reſpectfully attentive. But *Silenus* looked on the ſparkling liquor, while giving its colour and temptingly moving itſelf in the cup—he taſted, he at length tippled daily ; the habit became rivetted—he plunged occaſionally into intoxication, and from occaſional intoxication, he at laſt became a downright ſot.—His eſtate is conſumed, and of all poor people, his family are among the moſt wretched.—"Dig they cannot," having never been taught to labour—"to beg they are aſhamed." This is not a romance :—there are many families in our country, whoſe deplorable ſituation correſponds with this deſcription.

WINE AND SUGAR.

TWENTY boxes beſt Havanna brown Sugar.
30 quarter caſks firſt quality, Sherry Wine.
For Sale, by WILLIAM CROOKE.
Newport, Oct. 26, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOSEPH LYON,
150 Barrels Tar,
150 Barrels Pitch.

FOR SALE, BY
SIMEON MARTIN,

ONE Hundred Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
1500 lbs. Hart and club Steel.
350 boxes white & brown Havanna Sugars.
30 boxes plain Glaſs Ware ; each containing 80 ſtraws of half-pint Tumblers, 10 per ſtraw—6 pint Decanters—6 half-pint do.—12 Wine-Glaſſes, and 6 Salt-Cellars.
40 twelve-bottle empty Gin-Caſes.
100 barrels of freſh Superfine Flour.
120 barrels of good ſhipping Herring.
Newport, April 6, 1804

FOR SALE,
And entered on the 25th of 3d Month next,

A FARM, ſituated in the town of Portſmouth, about five miles from the town of Newport, on the Middle road, adjoining the Farm of *D. Lyman's*, Eſq. containing about Seventy-one acres of good Land, with a Dwelling-Houſe, large Barn, and other Out-Houſes thereon.—The Farm is well watered, and has Two good Orchards, of about five acres.—For further particulars enquire of
RICHARD MITCHELL.
Middle town, 14th of 9th Mon. 1804.

WM. BRIDGES,
Engineer, Architect and Land-Surveyor

SURVEYS and draws plans of eſtates, with the ſtricteſt accuracy and neatneſs ; makes deſigns for intended buildings and improvements, canals, bridges, &c. &c. ; furniſhes eſtimates with minute ſpecifications for carrying the ſame into execution ; having been regularly brought up to the profeſſion, with a complete knowledge of the practical departments, preſumes that his ſervices will be found eminently uſeful, in carrying into effect any public or private works.

Gentlemen reſiding at a diſtance, can be furniſhed with plans, elevations, &c. to unite conveniency and uniformity with durability and economy, by ſending a written deſcription of the conveniencies and ſize building they wiſh to have.—Plans neatly drawn on the margin of Deeds.
Newport, Sept. 28, 1804.

WANTED, immediately,

AS an APPRENTICE, to the Copper-Smith and Braſs-Foundery buſineſs, a ſmart active BOY, about 14 or 15 years of age.—One from the country, would be preferred.—Apply to
OTIS CHAFEE.
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of ANDREW BURNETT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the ſubſcriber for ſettlement ; and all thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to
CATHARINE BURNETT, *Exec'x.*
Newport, Jan. 4, 1805.

GIBBS & CHANNING
HAVE FOR SALE,

ST. Peterſburg clean Hemp.
Holland's, Ruſſia and Ravel's Duck, of the firſt qualities.
Oznabrigs, Ticklenburghs, Ruſſa Sheeting, and coarſe Linen for Coffee-Bags.
Cables and Cordage, of all dimenſions.
Holland's Gin, and Linſeed Oil.
Windward-Iſland and New-England Rum.
Molaſſes, ſuitable for Retailers—and brown Sugar.
Ruſſia Bar-Iron—Heart and Club-Steel, &c
Newport, Dec. 7, 1804

FOR SALE, BY
JAMES ROBINSON,

SPERMACETI CANDLES, and Winter ſtrained OIL, at his Spermaceti-Works, in Newport——He has alſo for Sale, beſt Holland's GIN.
Newport, January 11, 1805.

WANTED,

A Steady WOMAN, to do Houſe-Work.—One who can produce good recommendations, will receive generous wages.—Enquire at the Office of the Newport Mercury.
Nowport, January 11, 1805.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber having been duly appointed, by the Town of Newport, (at a Meeting held January 3, 1805) as Inſpector of Chimnies, &c. and having given bonds as the law directs.—He has employed a number of Sweepers, and is now ready and will enter immediately upon the Duties of his Office—and hereby cautions and forbids all perſons from employing any chimney-ſweepers, except thoſe under his direction.—It is his deſign to go regularly through the Town ; but ſhould any perſon wiſh to be waited on, before their turn would come in courſe, they will pleaſe to apply at his Houſe, in Thames-Street, when they will receive immediate attention.—The Subſcriber wiſhes to Hire, Two Chimney-Sweepers, that can be well-recommended, to whom generous Wages will be given.
JOHN WANTON.
Fire-Inſpector's Office, Jan. 9, 1805.

N. B. A part of the Act, paſſed at the abovementioned Meeting, requires, that all Chimnies, in which fire is regularly kept, ſhall be ſwept once in three months ; and ſuch as are uſed occaſionally, ſhall be ſwept at the diſcretion of the Inſpector.—*Alſo*, When it becomes neceſſary, for the ſafety of the Inhabitants, or their property, that the Inſpector be authorized and empowered, to cauſe to be removed all combuſtible matter ; alter and repair all dangerous and defective Hearths and Chimnies, Fire-places, &c. at the expence of the Proprietor of the premiſes ; and when any difference in opinion ariſes, reſpecting ſuch removal, alteration, or repairs, ſuch difference ſhall be ſubmitted for deciſion, to three men, annually choſen for that purpoſe, whoſe deciſion ſhall be binding:—The ſaid Act alſo provides, That in caſe any perſon ſhall oppoſe the ſaid Inſpector, in the execution of his Office, by refuſing to have his Chimney inſpected or ſwept ; or in any other particular, ſuch perſon ſhall be ſubject and liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Dollars, to be recovered by proſecution, before any Juſtice of the Peace ; and it ſhall be the duty of ſaid Inſpector, by and with the advice and direction of the aforeſaid Committee, forthwith to proſecute for the ſame.

SAUNDERS MALBONE

HAS removed to the Store at the Head of Col. Sherburne's Wharf, where he has for Sale, a general Aſſortment of GROCERIES ; Spaniſh Flote Indigo, of a ſuperior quality ; and a few Bolts of Ruſſia Duck.
Newport, September 21, 1804.

WILLIAM CROOKE
Offers for Sale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct 12, 1804.

JOHN F. TOWNSEND & CO.
Have just received, in addition to their former Assortment,

A GREAT Variety of Fall and Winter GOODS ; all which will be diſpoſed of on the loweſt poſſible terms.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of JOHN HADWEN, late of Newport, in the State of Rhode-Iſland, Merchant, deceaſed ; have taken upon themſelves that truſt, and given bonds as the law directs :—And all perſons having demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid John Hadwen, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame ; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport, 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread ; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality ; Molaſſes by the gallon ; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel ; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.
Newport, August 9, 1804.

JOHN BAKER
HAS FOR SALE,

SEventy-three hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
350 dryed Hides.
80 Barrels Tar.
Newport, August 17, 1804.

FOR SALE BY
JOHN BAKER,

THIRTY Hogſheads St. Croix Rum.
1300 Buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
8000 wt. dried Hides.
40 Barrels Tar.
And a few Pipes of Cognac Brandy.
Newport, Dec. 14, 1804.

JUST RECEIVED BY
MEIN & ROGERS,

ONE trunk Iriſh Linens,
1 do. Cotton Cambricks,
Which they will ſell by the ſingle piece, or larger quantity, at a ſmall advance on the ſterling coſt.
ALSO
32 boxes Connecticut mould Candles.
3 pipes Cognac Brandy.
40 buſhels Shag-Barks.
1 caſk Herd's-Graſs Seed.
Newport, Dec. 28, 1804.

ISAAC AUSTIN

HAS recently Received, which with his former, make an excellent and extenſive aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable for the ſeaſon.

He wiſhes to purchaſe a quantity of good clean Flax-Seed, for which a generous price will be given.

He has juſt received 4 caſks of Carolina Indigo, of a very ſuperior quality. Thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe that article, will do well to apply ſoon.
Newport, 23d of 11th Month, 1804.

5000 Dollars higheſt Prize.

THE drawing of the third claſs of the Epiſcopal Academy LOTTERY, will poſitively commence, at New-Haven, on the firſt Monday of January next, and continue, from day to day (Sundays excepted) till completed. The Managers pledge themſelves to fulfil the engagement they have made above ; and that no poſtponement ſhall take place for any cauſe whatever.
New-Haven, October 5, 1804.

Tickets in the above Lottery may be had at the Book-ſtore of W. R. WILDER, at the original price of 5 Dollars, until the 15th of December—when if any remain on hand, they will be advanced to 550 Cents.—The Scheme of the above Lottery is as favorable as any offered, there being a great number of valuable prizes, and ſubject to a deduction of only 12 1-2 per cent.

Alſo Tickets for ſale in the 4th claſs of the Union Lottery Connecticut—the drawing of which will commence in 60 days, and finiſh in 80.—This Scheme is particularly favorable to people of moderate views ; there being a great number of good prizes, and none ſufficiently large to *ruin* a man, ſhould he be *fortunate ;* the following is an extract from the ſcheme, viz.—12 prizes of 100 ; 10 of 80 ; 10 of 60 ; 20 of 50 ; 20 of 30 ; 20 of 20 ; 50 of 10 ; 1400 of 6 dollars—not two blanks to a prize.—Tickets only 3 dollars each at preſent—will ſoon be raiſed.

Alſo Tickets in the Waſhington Academy Lottery, price only 250 Cents ; the loweſt prize in this Lottery is 3 dollars, and the higheſt 1000, of which there are two.—Strange as it may appear, yet it is certainly true, that there is not a Blank in the Lottery ; ſee the ſcheme as publiſhed in the Newport Mercury. This Lottery claims the attention of the good people of Rhode-Iſland, in preference to any other.

Alſo a few Chances, for the great Prize of 10,000 Dollars, in the fixth claſs of South-Hadley Lottery, which is now drawing ; the Chances are now valued at Eight Dollars each.

N. B. The Tickets lately ſold in the various Lotteries, by W. R. WILDER, have drawn much more money than they coſt ; he will ſhortly begin to advertiſe in the name of the *truly fortunate Lottery Office.*
Newport, Nov. 16, 1804.

A freſh ſupply of Books and Stationary, now opening at the above Store, which will be marked at prices to ſell at, not to live by.

W. R. WILDER will eſteem it a favour, if thoſe perſons that owe him ſmall ſums, will pay him—that he might be better able to pay large ſums.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcriber has been duly appointed Executrix, to the eſtate of her late huſband, *Nathan B. Miller*, of Newport, deceaſed, and has taken upon herſelf that truſt, by giving bonds as the law directs :—And all perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame ; and all perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to
POLLY MILLER, *Executrix.*

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
4th-proof Barcelona Brandy by the pipe or quarter-caſk.
4th-proof Geneva by the pipe or leſſer quantity.
Jamaica Spirits, and St. Vincent's Rum by the hogſhead.
Sherry, port, and Malaga Wines by the caſk.
Child's warranted No. 1 and 2 Chocolate by the box.
Long Pipes Do. Eſſence of Spruce do. and 1 box of freſh Muſtard ; alſo ſix large braſs Kettles.—All of which ſhe will diſpoſe of, as low as can be purchaſed in this town
Newport, May 11, 1804.

CASH PAID FOR RAGS, BY
CHRISTOPHER OLNEY & CO.

DELIVERED at their Mills, or at their Paper-Warehouſe, a few doors north of the market-houſe, where they have for ſale at wholeſale and retail all kinds of Paper, viz.

Foolſcap Writing-Paper No. 1 & 2 ; Vellum ; Letter do ; Poſt do. ; Wrapping do ; Bonnet do. Clothier's do. 1ſt quality ; Sheathing, with and without ſand ; Bookbinder's Boards ; Candle-Paper and ſugar-loaf blue.

ALSO,
A complete aſſortment of Blank Account and Record Books.

LIKEWISE,
Account-Books made and ruled to any pattern, to ſuit the purchaſer.
Providence, Feb. 10, 1804.

ALMANACKS,
For 1805,
For Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury.